

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVI.

New York and Chicago, April 6, 1907.

No. 14.

## SODA IN LARD REFINING.

Lard refiners who use a process in which bi-carbonate of soda is called for in rendering lard will not have to abandon the use of that chemical in their work under the provision of the meat regulations prohibiting the use of preservatives, etc. The Department of Agriculture, acting upon the application of the American Meat Packers' Association, has granted permission to use certain quantities of sodium bi-carbonate under certain restrictions. The following letter from the department to Secretary McCarthy of the association explains the matter:

"Referring to your letter inquiring whether it is permissible to use one or two pounds of bi-carbonate of soda to one thousand pounds of hog fat in rendering lard, you are advised that the Department will not object to the use of small quantities of sodium bi-carbonate in the manner indicated, provided the chemical is not carried over into the finished product."

## OUR MEAT OFFICIALLY ENDORSED.

The British war office has officially announced that the ban put on American meat for British army uses as a result of the "yellow" newspaper scare, has been removed. This was already known, especially after the announcement of new army contracts for Chicago canned meats, but the following reply was made to an inquiry from Washington. It is signed by R. H. Brade, Assistant Secretary of the war office, and says:

"Referring to the reports of the officer recently sent on inspection duty to Chicago, I am commanded by the army to acquaint you that, although such reports are of a confidential nature and cannot, therefore, be communicated to the public, they have been satisfactory. I am to add that no bias exists on the part of the War Department against Chicago meat so long as its manufacture is properly supervised."

## PACKING PLANT FOR SERBIA.

In addition to meat packing enterprises of a modern character started in Roumania and elsewhere, the government of Servia has recently granted a concession to the Anglo-Servian Trading Company for a meat packing establishment of large proportions, to be located not far from Belgrade. This is one of the results of the general meat scarcity in Europe and the barring of American meats from Germany and elsewhere.

## BOYCOTT PACKERS AT KANSAS CITY.

War against the Western stockmen who organized an independent commission company to market their livestock, and the packers who buy of them, was inaugurated at Kansas City Wednesday by commission men who are members of the Kansas City Exchange. They opened fire by refusing to sell cattle to Swift & Company and hogs to the Armour Packing Company, on the ground that those packers did business with the co-operative company.

The Co-operative Livestock Commission Company was formed a year ago by the livestock men of the West affiliated with the American National Livestock Association, and has been doing business at several Western markets. Its formation was claimed to be due to alleged unfair commissions charged by commission men belonging to the regular exchanges. The big packers assumed a neutral attitude, buying from both sides and treating each alike. The older commission firms have now declared war by refusing to sell to packers who patronize the independents, claiming that the independent company sells cattle below price quotations and sends out circulars to shippers charging the commission men and the Exchange with dealing unfairly with the shippers.

## ILLINOIS CAN DATING BILL.

There is a measure before the State Legislature of Illinois which would go a great way toward accomplishing what was provided for by the Beveridge measure defeated at Washington. It would affect all Chicago and Illinois packers and canners, at least so far as goods offered in that State are concerned. It requires the dating of all sealed cans, glasses, bottles or packages of meat, fish, fruit or vegetables with the date of canning or preparation in large letters. It provides a fine of from \$5 to \$50 for each can or package which does not bear such date. The bill is now in the hands of the House Committee on Manufactures at Springfield and is being pushed by the food cranks.

## FOOD LABORATORY AT BOSTON.

A food laboratory under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute is to be established in Boston. Prof. F. G. Benedict, of Wesleyan University, has been selected as director of the new investigation, which will be primarily to determine the nutritive value of foods. Professor Benedict has assisted in some valuable research work in recent years.

## FOOD INSPECTORS HARD TO GET.

The Department of Agriculture is about to begin active work in the enforcement of the federal food law. The Bureau of Chemistry has been trying to get together a force of inspectors for the purpose, and Washington reports indicate that Dr. Wiley is having a hard time to find men qualified to do the work according to his ideas.

Examinations were held by the Civil Service Commission at various points on February 5, and although approximately fourteen hundred men took the examinations, too few passed to furnish the required quota of forty inspectors, who are to receive salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year. Three hundred and fifty-nine New Yorkers were examined and only three passed. A number of Minnesota men took the examination, and the only one who passed was the State chemist.

The examination appears to have been especially severe. It is further required of every candidate that he furnish the highest possible references as to integrity and trustworthiness and prove that he has had considerable experience in the kind of work he will be expected to perform. The references of every candidate who passes the examination will be scrupulously looked up before he is certified to the department.

It has not been determined what course will be adopted to fill out the required quota of pure food inspectors. Three propositions are under consideration: First, to remark the papers, making less severe cuts for errors; second, to reduce the average necessary for certification from 70 to 60 per cent., and third, to hold a new examination. As the last course would be expensive and cumbersome, it is now regarded as probable that the forty who passed highest, all things considered, will be certified.

## DAMAGES FOR SOAP EXPLOSION.

Owners of the steamship Haverford have brought suit for \$100,000 damages against a firm of Philadelphia naphtha soap manufacturers. This ship carried a consignment of 90,000 pounds of naphtha soap to Liverpool last June. An explosion occurred when the hatches were removed at destination, and one man was killed and others hurt. The English courts compelled the steamship company to pay damages, and the company now seeks to recover from the soapmakers, on the ground that the consignors are responsible for damage caused by explosive substances which were not labelled as such.

## COMPLETE FEBRUARY EXPORT DATA.

Complete government reports of exports of meat products for the month of February, 1907, and for the eight months of the fiscal year up to February 28, are made public this week. Exports of meat products for February, complete, were \$17,368,993, as compared to \$17,857,964 a year ago. Losses in shipments of canned beef and pork, cured beef and bacon were partly balanced by gains in most other items. Exports of meat animals for the month were \$3,014,477, against \$3,689,404 a year ago. For the fiscal year to date, the eight months totals in meat products were \$130,261,199, against \$135,870,933 for the same period last year. Of this five million dollar loss over three and a half millions was in canned beef alone. Fresh beef, hams, salted and pickled pork, lard compounds, sausage meats and casings showed some increase over the same period of last year.

The export movement for February is shown at a glance in the following table, which includes both meat and allied products:

Meat Products.		Feb., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
Canned beef, lbs.....	Value	2,495,892 \$273,082	3,596,315 \$363,282
Fresh beef, lbs.....	Value	21,937,032 \$2,044,650	20,702,674 \$1,900,505
Cured beef, lbs.....	Value	4,207,682 \$272,913	7,162,597 \$417,833
Tallow, lbs.....	Value	8,956,180 \$521,151	5,792,936 \$287,193
Bacon, lbs.....	Value	18,804,715 \$1,982,586	38,106,202 \$3,868,034
Hams, lbs.....	Value	16,544,877 \$1,868,838	14,908,628 \$1,484,593
Canned pork, lbs.....	Value	156,045 \$17,685	713,615 \$70,432
Fresh pork, lbs.....	Value	1,185,275 \$123,034	1,979,103 \$180,370
Salted or pickled pork, lbs.....	Value	10,775,792 \$1,543,324	17,590,466 \$1,399,929
Lard, lbs.....	Value	61,445,902 \$5,794,518	63,626,254 \$5,225,416
Lard compounds, etc., lbs.....	Value	8,281,853 \$887,571	6,873,106 \$410,029
Mutton, lbs.....	Value	67,568 \$7,772	36,913 \$3,772
Oleo oil, lbs.....	Value	14,910,720 \$1,356,642	15,743,369 \$1,389,258
Oleomargarine, lbs.....	Value	354,955 \$35,464	806,964 \$72,908
Poultry and game, value.....	Value	\$211,432	\$224,501
Sausage and s. meats, lbs.....	Value	695,684 \$79,000	658,076 \$74,021
Sausage casings, value.....	Value	\$247,537	\$179,281
All other meat products, value	Value	\$302,045	\$306,457
Total meat products, value.....		\$17,368,993	\$17,857,964

## By-Products and Allied Products.

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., value	\$17,449	\$13,176
Eggs, doz.	511,530	421,718
Value	\$132,840	\$77,441
Feathers, value	\$23,011	\$28,853
Fertilizers (except crude phosphates), tons	1,762	2,108
Value	\$59,166	\$62,772
Glue, lbs.	401,640	229,817
Value	\$36,346	\$20,291
Grease and soap stock, value.....	\$445,762	\$265,771
Hides and skins, lbs.....	988,070	546,892
Value	\$108,125	\$75,831
Lard oil, gals.....	13,981	18,962
Value	\$9,736	\$11,259
Soap (except toilet or fancy), lbs.	3,978,032	3,696,289
Value	\$150,586	\$139,566

## Meat Animals.

Cattle, head	32,434	39,871
Value	\$2,900,235	\$3,602,483
Hogs, head	1,116	881
Value	\$12,091	\$13,294
Sheep, head	14,810	11,978
Value	\$101,551	\$73,027
Total meat animals, value.....		\$3,014,477

Export values for the eight months of the fiscal year ending with February, compared with previous years, were as follows:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Canned beef.....	\$1,150,489	\$4,823,298	\$3,853,782
Fresh beef.....	16,310,068	15,794,048	14,121,087
Salted or pickled beef.....	2,682,361	3,524,656	1,883,980
Other cured beef.....	58,979	13,633	11,289
Tallow.....	4,344,042	3,181,965	1,861,393
Bacon.....	19,417,662	23,015,183	16,895,873
Hams.....	13,597,346	13,096,373	14,183,290
Canned pork.....	269,996	966,577	776,775
Fresh pork.....	728,275	879,094	844,850
Salted or pickled pork.....	10,129,776	8,080,603	5,659,025

Lard.....	39,471,918	41,628,724	29,966,388
Lard compounds.....	4,017,001	2,736,194	2,479,435
Mutton.....	43,189	26,943	34,242
Oleo oil.....	10,324,836	10,891,893	6,890,400
Oleomargarine.....	395,283	629,889	455,294
Poultry and game.....	450,571	592,144	381,038
Sausage and s. meats.....	580,510	543,948	391,542
Sausage casings.....	2,302,390	1,847,123	1,909,230

Total meat products ... \$130,261,199 \$135,870,933 \$105,153,393

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed products for the month of February, 1907, as shown by completed statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, aggregated \$3,770,128, as compared with \$2,461,047 in the same month last year. For the eight months of the fiscal year to date the export values are given as \$22,663,641, compared to \$19,299,276 for a similar period last year. These figures embrace only the oil, cake and meal. Linters are included in cotton export figures, while uses of the oil in food products, soap manufacture, etc., cannot, of course, be separately compiled to the credit of the cotton seed products industry. The figures for oil, cake and meal follow:

For the month:		1907.	1906.
Cottonseed oil, gals.....	Value	5,322,497 \$2,043,372	3,900,079 \$1,220,955
Cottonseed oilcake and meal, lbs.....	Value	130,815,516 \$1,726,756	103,880,202 \$1,240,092
For eight months ending February:		This year.	Last year.
Cottonseed oil, gals.....	Value	28,155,829 \$10,762,678	31,199,590 \$9,423,731
Cottonseed oilcake and meal, lbs.....	Value	917,642,783 \$11,900,963	856,978,770 \$9,875,545

## FEBRUARY MEAT SHIPMENTS.

Internal commerce movements for February, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, reflect both the unfavorable weather conditions prevailing in the northern part of the country, as well as unsatisfactory traffic facilities, complaints regarding which were more pronounced in the South, Southwest and Middle West than in the rest of the country. Livestock arrivals at seven interior primary markets during the month aggregated 3,312,533 head, as against 3,313,098 in February, 1906, and 3,052,090 during February, 1905. Of the total animals received, cattle constituted 656,752 head, hogs 1,816,050, sheep 761,323, and horses and mules 39,741. The distribution of receipts by cities shows the following figures: Chicago, 1,351,182 head; Kansas City, 580,593; Omaha, 441,200; St. Louis, 344,595; St. Joseph, 332,964; St. Paul, 99,471, and Sioux City, 162,528.

February shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago were 208,604,396 pounds, a slight loss as compared with shipments during February, 1906, which were 214,274,342 pounds. Decreased shipments of canned meats (6,190,725 pounds in February, 1907, as against 15,221,700 in February, 1906, or a loss of almost 60 per cent), cured meats, dressed beef, dressed hogs, and pork are responsible for the smaller total, while shipments of fresh beef, hides, lard, tallow, and stearine present higher figures.

East-bound trunk-line movements of provisions from Chicago and Chicago Junction points during February were 98,063 tons, falling below corresponding movements during the same month in 1906 and 1905 by 13,624 tons and 9,060 tons, respectively.

## COTTON OIL AGENT ABROAD.

J. L. Benton, of Monticello, Ga., secretary of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, whose appointment as special agent of the government to investigate foreign markets for cottonseed products has already been announced, has accepted the appointment and is now in the government service. He is expected to sail for Europe shortly, and may remain abroad for a year or more. He will visit all the chief European ports and markets to study market conditions and report on the chances for either extending our cottonseed products trade where it is already introduced, or establishing it in new fields. His work will be that of investigation purely, though he is likely to do a lot of effective missionary work in addition.

Mr. Benton is manager of the Monticello Cotton Oil Company and has had practical experience in the manufacturing processes as well as in marketing products. He has also been prominent in association work.

## LABEL RULE FOR COTTONSEED OIL.

The Department of Agriculture has ruled, in response to an inquiry that under the federal pure food law pure cottonseed oil may be sold without any restrictions whatever, whether intended for food, medicinal or technical purposes. But it is suggested that cotton oil intended for lubricating or other technical uses must be marked so as to indicate that it is not to be used for food or medicine. The label, in addition to "Cottonseed Oil," must contain some such phrase as "Not for Food Purposes" or "For Lubricating Purposes."

In his ruling Secretary Wilson says:

Frequent requests for information relative to the proper labeling of products bearing the names of foods and drugs, but used also for technical and other purposes, are received. The following is typical:

"We understand that if we were to sell any cottonseed oil so branded as to indicate that it was intended to be used as a food, as, for example, under the brand 'Salad Oil,' it would be necessary to observe the requirements of the law referred to; but we are in doubt and would be glad to have your opinion as to whether a sale or shipment of this oil (for lubricating purposes) under the ordinary trade brand of cottonseed oil, and without anything to indicate that it was of a quality suitable for use as a salad oil, would subject us to the provisions of the act."

Products used in the arts and for technical purposes are not subject to the food and drugs act. It is, however, a well-recognized fact that many articles are used indiscriminately for food, medicinal and technical purposes. It is also well known that some products employed for technical purposes are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act. Inasmuch as it is impossible to follow such products into consumption in order to determine to what use they are finally put, it is desirable that an article sold under a name commonly applied to such article for food, drug and technical purposes be so labeled as to avoid possible mistakes. The ordinary name of a pure and normal product, whether sold for food, drug, technical, or other purposes, is all that is necessary.

Pure cottonseed oil may be sold without any restrictions whatever, whether such article is sold for food, medicinal or technical purposes, but it is suggested that a cottonseed oil intended for lubricating purposes be plainly marked so as to indicate that it is not to be employed for food or medicinal purposes. Such phrases as the following may be used: "Not for Food Purposes," "Not for Medicinal Use," or "For Technical Purposes Only," or "For Lubricating Purposes," etc.



## EXPERTS ON SALTPETER TEST

The commission of experts formed under the auspices of the University of Illinois to conduct an investigation of the effects on the human system of saltpeter used in curing meats has been completed and the work of investigation will begin at once. The commission includes some of the most famous scientific men of the United States, and their consent to assume the direction of these experiments is considered a fortunate thing, both for the consuming public and the meat trade.

A conference of the experts who have consented to serve on the commission was held in New York City this week, and the commission was formally organized. Among its members are Prof. J. J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. R. H. Chittenden, Yale University; Prof. A. P. Mathews, University of Chicago, and Prof. H. S. Grindley, University of Illinois. These names are sufficient to guarantee the accurate and impartial character of the investigation. The commission talked over its method of procedure and instituted plans for the tests which are already being carried out. The work of organization for the experiments will take some time, and it is expected that it may be a year before the conclusions of the investigations can be made public.

The plan for this investigation was fully set forth by The National Provisioner in its issue of January 26, when the correspondence between President James of the University of Illinois and President Ryan of the American Meat Packers' Association was made public. The University of Illinois has long been conducting investigations in food nutrition, and this department under Prof. Grindley's direction has paid special attention to meats. It was suggested that the saltpeter investigation be taken up, as it was a matter of vital importance, both to the trade and to consumers, in view of the possibility of action on the part of the government prohibiting the use of saltpeter in curing meats. Such prohibition would effect almost a revolution in meat curing, and if it should be a fact, as is claimed, that the small quantities of saltpeter used in curing are entirely harmless, it would be necessary to present proofs of that fact to the government to forestall any ruling against saltpeter.

### Expenses of the Work.

With this in view, the American Meat Packers' Association offered to defray a portion of the expenses of the saltpeter investigation, which will necessarily be very heavy. This offer was made in reply to the suggestion of President James of the University of Illinois, who was anxious to put the investigation on the highest and most effective plane. The University will give its laboratory facilities, provide accommodations for the members of the squad who will be subjected to the test, and afford all other possible assistance to the investigators.

The commission, however, will be entirely independent and will conduct the tests in its own way, with the view to obtaining absolutely impartial results. No selfish interests or influence, political or otherwise, will be allowed to intervene, as it is claimed has been the case in some other food tests which have been made. The character of the scientists who have consented to serve on the commission

makes any such criticism of their conclusions impossible.

At the meeting of the commission in New York this week the details of the methods to be followed in making the tests were decided on, and the work of gathering the men and materials for the tests has begun. The commission, unlike other investigators, is not looking for notoriety, however. Its sessions have been and will continue to be secret, and the members show an inclination to avoid all publicity, though the public will doubtless be informed of the actual progress of the experiments at the University of Illinois.

### The "Saltpeter Squad."

The general plan of the tests involves the organization of a special force of chemists and laboratory workers under the direction of the commission, and a squad of twenty healthy and able-bodied men who will be used in the experiments, which will extend over a period of six to twelve months, at least. These men will be boarded and housed in a specially well-equipped clubhouse, in such a way that the weights of all the foods which each individual of the squad consumed can be accurately weighed and thoroughly and completely analyzed. At the same time all waste products from each individual of the squad will be accurately weighed and completely and exhaustively analyzed. In the same connection a competent physician of noted reputation will keep a daily record of the physical conditions and the health of each of the members composing the squad.

The diet of one-half of the members of the squad will include a well-arranged assortment of commercial meat products which are openly sold upon the market and which are cured by processes involving the use of small quantities of saltpeter. The other half of the squad will be fed exactly similar to the first half, with the exception that the meats will be cured by a process similar to that ordinarily used, but the ingredients of the curing will not contain saltpeter.

### Fed in a Natural Way.

Special efforts will be made to have this squad of men housed and boarded in a well-appointed, pleasant, well-equipped home, and special pains will be taken to have a well-planned menu for each meal in as neat and pleasing manner as possible. These precautions will be taken in order to eliminate entirely, if possible, the influence of the mental condition of the members of the squad upon the process of digestion and nutrition.

The experimental work connected with the entire experiment will be done in all cases by thoroughly competent men in a thorough and well organized manner, so that the greatest accuracy at present obtainable in such work will be obtained.

It is also intended to make similar experiments upon some of the lower animals, so that at the end of the experiments the animals may be killed and thorough and complete examination made by all of the most improved methods to determine the effects of the saltpeter upon the internal organs connected with the process of digestion and assimilation.

The trade will await the conclusion of these experiments with the greatest interest. In a bulletin issued this week Secretary McCarthy,

of the American Meat Packers' Association, calls the attention of members to the organization of the commission and the beginning of the work, and refers to the correspondence which appeared in The National Provisioner of January 26 as giving information of the work planned.

### DEALER ON DATING CANNED MEATS.

Though Congress declined to amend the meat inspection law to compel the dating of meat cans and packages, the discussion still continues between the faddists and the practical tradesmen. L. J. Callanan, the well-known New York City wholesale grocer, has been one of the stoutest champions of the undated can. He has been having a discussion in print with the New York Times, one of whose editorial writers appears to be of the belief that the meat industry is made up of professional poisoners.

Mr. Callanan, after arguing with this fanatical theorist to no purpose, now proposes to "show him." Accordingly, he announces that he intends to give a luncheon at his store, at which will be served canned meats and fish more than a year old, together with some canned soup 14 years old, which Mr. Callanan put aside for his own use, and which he has been using at home, though he has not offered it for sale. The outcome of this luncheon will be awaited with interest. It is to be feared, however, that Mr. Callanan is wasting his time. No amount of proof would convince this sort of food crank.

In his latest reply to the arguments for dated cans Mr. Callanan outlines the attitude of the dealer in canned goods on this question as follows:

"It was as a dealer I wrote. Not as a dealer who opposes any improvement in putting up not alone canned meats, but goods of any kind sold in grocery stores in this country. I wrote as a citizen as careful of the health of our people as any man in the community. If I could be shown that canned meat was deleterious to health I would never sell it.

"I am a firm believer in canned meats and other canned products; I am a firm believer that meat properly processed is as good at the end of five years as it was the day it was put up; I am a firm believer that if it was not good at the end of five years as it was the day it was put up it ought never be allowed to be put up. The government uses canned meats, fish, fruits and vegetables. I have no doubt when ships are provisioned for a long cruise they take a large stock of them. Would they take such supplies if they deteriorated?

"The only reason for my objection to putting the date on any article of food is the prejudice it would cause in the mind of the consumer. A lady gets the goods home and something happens in serving the dish. If it does not please the palate or the eye, or both, the can is examined. It is a year old; the blame is at once placed on the article in the can—never mind how good it may be—nothing else is at fault but what was in the can.

"No reason whatever except the prejudice created by the date on the can. What scientific authority has condemned it? I know of none. The best authority is that millions of people have eaten of it, and it has never been proved that one single case of sickness or poisoning has been caused by eating canned goods of any kind properly processed. There is no question that there may have been deaths from eating canned goods, but in every case which has been investigated the fault has been found to be with the consumer either keeping the goods open too long, or in some other way spoiling them."

# The Food Trade Publishing Co.

PUBLISHERS OF

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

AND

## COLD STORAGE AND ICE TRADE JOURNAL

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NUMBER 116 NASSAU STREET  
(Morton Building)

NEW YORK CITY

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### COTTON OIL MEN ARE HEADED FOR JAMESTOWN

Preparations for the annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition on May 21-24 are well under way, and the prospects are good for the largest attendance at any meeting of cotton oil men for many years. The inquiries from all over the South concerning details of the meeting have been so numerous that officials have taken early steps to complete arrangements.

President F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Tex., and Vice-President L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, Ga., representing the Interstate Association, and Julian Field, of Atlanta, representing the Georgia State Association, were at Norfolk this week to arrange for the holding of the convention and the quarters for delegates and visitors. The National Provisioner has received a telegram from them announcing the selection of the Inside Inn as the official headquarters for the convention. This is the big hotel erected inside the exposition grounds for the entertainment of visitors, and will enable those in attendance at the convention to get the best there is in the convention and the Exposition at the same time, and without wasting time or strength in travel.

William Butler, manager of the Portsmouth Oil Refining Company, Portsmouth, Va., is looking after matters connected with hotel accommodations, local entertainment, etc. President Bailey will shortly issue a bulletin containing official notice of railroad rates and arrangements, hotels, programme and other details.

The holding of the annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association

at the Jamestown Exposition on May 21-24 will naturally attract the crushers and those interested in the cotton oil industry to the Exposition. But the attractions of the exposition, industrially, scenically and as offering an ideal vacation trip, will draw many readers of The National Provisioner other than cotton oil men. The food feature of the exposition will include exhibits of packinghouse products, cottonseed products, etc., and the exposition will offer an excellent opportunity to give the general public an object lesson in modern food manufacture.

Since the naming of the Jamestown site as the place for the Crushers' Convention, The National Provisioner has received numerous inquiries concerning the location, object and features of the exposition. The latter is held in commemoration of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America. This settlement was actually on Jamestown Island, several miles up the James River, while the exposition will be held on the shores of the world-famed Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the river and in a magnificent location for such a project.

The following information concerning the exposition is printed for the benefit of those who think of attending. Information concerning routes, railroad and steamship rates, etc., especially at the time of the Crushers' Convention, will be made public later. Vice-president Ransom of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has been made chairman of a general arrangements committee which has taken these matters in hand,

and his plans will be made known in these columns later.

The Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition is to be a military, naval, marine, industrial, and historic exhibition, as well as a state, national and international historic celebration. Its purpose is commemoration of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America. The opening date is April 26, 1907, and the closing date November 30, 1907. The exposition is to be opened by the President of the United States.

Distances from Exposition grounds: Norfolk City limits, five miles; Fortress Monroe, four miles; Old Point Comfort, three and a half miles; Newport News, five miles; Portsmouth, eight miles; Ocean View, three miles. The Exposition grounds are reached by electric railway, steam railway and steamship. The opening hour for Exposition gates is 8 o'clock in the morning, and closing hour 11 o'clock at night. The price of admission to grounds for adults is 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Government buildings on the Exposition grounds open at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The location is on the shores and waters of Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Old Point Comfort, Virginia. The Exposition covers five hundred acres of land and ten thousand acres of Hampton Roads water. The Jamestown Exposition has three miles of water front, two and a half miles on Hampton Roads and half a mile on Boush Creek. Two sides of the Exposition grounds are enclosed by a high wire fence, covered with honeysuckle,

(Continued on page 28.)



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of John Payne near Troy, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

The slaughter house of Hollingsworth & Hall at Bicknell, Ind., has been damaged by fire.

The new packing plant of the E. Bucher Packing Company, at Cairo, Ill., is completed and in full operation.

The Woodruff Cottonseed Oil Mill Company's plant at Spartanburg, S. C., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000, with \$12,000 insurance.

Adam Dlugokinski of Cincinnati has purchased a piece of property on North Third street, Morristown, Tenn., on which he will erect a tannery plant.

The cottonseed oil mill at Pittsboro, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$45,000, with small insurance. Several tons of seed were also burned.

The Standard Refining and Rendering Company of Sanford, Me., has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock. President and clerk, N. L. Abbott; treasurer, J. W. Leavitt.

The Deery Process Leather Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock to deal in leather. President, G. M. Gannon; treasurer, G. M. Faulkner.

The Holbrook Manufacturing Company of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock to manufacture soap, by F. S. Smith, S. M. Smith and G. M. Smith.

The Krantz Packing Company of Sellersburg, Ind., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by L. Krantz, C. W. Moore, W. G. Kahl, L. C. Barnett and Otto Krantz.

The National Sanitary Can Company of Cincinnati, O., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by G. R. Harris, W. B. Shawhan, T. R. Snyder, George Canfield and R. L. Bradford.

D. Winant, Incorporated, of New York City, N. Y., has filed articles of incorporation, with \$22,000 capital stock, to deal in meats. Daniel Winant, A. Winant and D. Winant, Jr., are the directors.

The National Red Oil and Soap Company of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture soluble oils, textile soaps and soap of all kinds. The office of the company is 363 Halsey street, Newark.

The Southern Beef and Provision Company of New Jersey has filed a certificate with the secretary of state of Arkansas, showing the appointment of R. J. Beatty of Little Rock as state agent instead of G. E. O'Connell of Fort Smith.

The Canadaway Fertilizer Company of Dunkirk, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by A. B. Cranston, W. M. Ensign, of Sheridan; James C. Overhiser, of Smith Mills; H. L. Tadt, of Fredonia, and L. J. Lang, of Dunkirk.

Receivers have been appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Continental Leather Company of Wilmington, Del., by Chancellor Nicholson, who named Lewis B. Mathens of Philadelphia, and John W. Huxley, Jr., of Wilmington.

John W. Coe, receiver of the Hartford Provision Company, has, acting under an order of the Superior court, sold to John Weber, receiver of the Exchange Bank, of Barry, Ill., the land and buildings of the company on the north side of Ferry street, Hartford, Conn.

The new packing plant of W. S. Forbes & Company, at Richmond, Va., will be ready for occupancy June 1. The firm will soon commence work at the cattle yards, where their slaughter house will be enlarged, enabling them to kill at least 3,000 hogs a week.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Butchers' and Packers' Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., was held at the main office of the company, 609 Spring Garden avenue, on March 26. The proposition to increase the

capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to extend the operation of the corporation was laid over to be considered at a special meeting. The present officers were re-elected as follows: Fred Hermann, president; W. J. Myer, secretary and treasurer; directors, Fred Hermann, W. J. Meyer, A. C. Deitrich, C. Hilderbrand and William Yeager.

### LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Peoria, Ill.—A permit has been granted to the Woodruff Ice Company for the erection of its new ice plant.

Huntington, Pa.—John Steele of Philadelphia is contemplating the erection of an ice plant at this place.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—The Hovey Fruit and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$45,000 capital stock by C. A. Hovey, C. A. Hovey, Jr., and E. S. Theobald.

Portland, Me.—The Diamond Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. President, H. P. Harris, Salem, Mass.; treasurer, E. R. Anderson, Boston, Mass., and clerk, D. W. Snow, Portland, Maine.

Chicago, Ill.—The Western Cold Storage Company will erect a four-story warehouse 79 x 150 feet, to cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Columbus, O.—George J. Hoster contemplates erecting a large six-story cold storage plant on Naghten street.

### PHILADELPHIA PACKING GROWTH.

Philadelphia's importance as a meat center is increasing as the old slaughtering plants give way to modern packinghouse institutions. The latest improvement reported is the new packing plant to be built for the Charles Roesch & Sons Company. Plans are now being drawn for a packing and cold storage plant for the Roesch Company to be erected on the property bounded by Front, Brown, Canal and Beach streets, recently purchased for a sum upward of \$50,000. The firm is now considering the selection of an architect to prepare the plans for the new plant. It is intended to make the house one of the finest in the country.

Several new packinghouses have been erected in Philadelphia in the last few years and others are projected.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF, CORN, GROCERIES, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1907. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for beef, corn, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April 23, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt, coffee, sugar, tea, soap, baking powder, and other groceries. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane, and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.

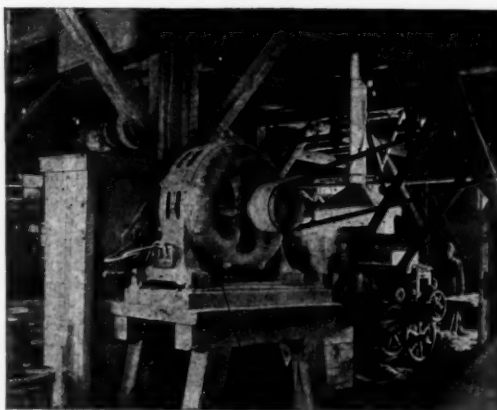
M 30 A 6, 13.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., April 6th, 1907.—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Stores in this city during the month of May, 1907, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12th, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, April 16th, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified, such quantities as may be called for by this office from May 1st to May 31st, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened April 16th, 1907," and addressed to

D. L. BRAINARD,  
Lieut. Colonel, D.C.G., U. S. A.

A 6, 13.

## General Electric Company



General Electric 20 H.-P. Motor in Planing Mill, Swift & Co., Chicago.

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for  
Packing Houses**

**Wood working machinery is best driven by General Electric Company induction motors.**

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1025

# Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

## Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

### NEW YORK

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 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
 West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets  
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street  
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue  
 East Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

## Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue.

### BEST HOG IN THE COUNTRY.

President Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, believes the Colorado pea-fed hog, a recent development in meat producing, to be the finest hog raised in the United States. At least, he was so quoted upon a recent visit to Denver, where he went on a tour of inspection. "The stock-raising industry is still in its infancy," he said, "and there is no possible room for doubt but what Denver within a few years will take rank among the important stock centers of the country. Hogs are an ever-growing factor in the stock industry also, and your pea-fed hogs will go a

great way toward making Denver noted as a stock market."

### IOWA MAN FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. H. Pew, a member of this year's graduating class in the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College, has just been elected assistant professor of Animal Husbandry in charge of the department at the New Hampshire Agricultural College. Mr. Pew is the only son of a large steel manufacturer at Youngstown, Ohio. His father's ambition was to have his son take up the steel business, but the son's love for

agriculture, especially animal husbandry, was too deeply rooted. The demand for well-trained animal husbandry men is stronger than ever before. During the past week two college presidents visited Ames in search of such men, and three other colleges applied by letter for animal husbandry instructors. The New Hampshire appointment makes in all twenty different States that have selected animal husbandry graduates from the Iowa Agricultural College within the last three years.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

# Swift & Company

## Jersey City

## Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers  
Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New  
York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER ..... *President and Editor*

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### AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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pany, Cincinnati, O.

Vice-President, John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Com-  
pany, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Pro-  
visioner, New York.

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thew Danahy, Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo,  
N. Y.; C. A. Kerber, Kerber Packing Company,  
Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir  
Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe &  
Brother, New York.

### SALTPETER EXPERIMENTS

It will be gratifying news to the meat  
trade that a commission of scientists of na-  
tional reputation has at last begun its in-  
vestigation into the effects upon the human  
system of saltpeter used in curing meats.  
Ever since the Department of Agriculture,  
under the authority vested in it by the new  
meat inspection law, put saltpeter on the  
"suspected list"—that is, consented to permit  
its use only until investigations as to its  
effects could be made—the trade has been  
apprehensive of an order barring it as other  
preservatives have been barred.

Saltpeter is the most extensively used cur-  
ing agent in the meat trade, other than salt,  
and prohibition of its use would necessitate  
a change in methods of curing and packing

which would be little short of revolutionary.  
That the Department entertained slight fears  
of the harmfulness of the small quantities  
of saltpeter used in curing meats was evi-  
denced by the permission given to continue  
its use pending investigation. That investi-  
gation is understood to be in progress under  
the direction of the Bureau of Chemistry of  
the Department.

To settle the matter beyond a question of  
doubt, an independent investigation under the  
auspices of the University of Illinois has  
now been started. A group of the most fam-  
ous scientific men in medical, physiological  
and pathological lines has undertaken this  
investigation at the request of President  
James of the University of Illinois. The  
University will give its laboratories, its equip-  
ment and its men to the work, together with  
funds at its disposal for such experimental  
work. The American Meat Packers' Asso-  
ciation, representing the entire meat trade of  
the country, will contribute toward the ex-  
pense of the investigation also.

There can be misapprehension only in the  
minds of the misinformed as to the character  
of this independent investigation. The names  
of the men who have consented to serve on  
the commission are in themselves all the  
guarantee that is necessary of the impartiality  
of the tests, as well as of their high authority.  
If the commission is able to carry out its work  
on the careful and rational lines laid out by  
it, there can hardly be questioning of its  
conclusions, unless by the ignorant or the  
envious. The high character of these men,  
and the fact that they will proceed without  
selfish influence or interference, would seem  
to assure authoritative results.

### COTTON OIL PUBLICITY

"Adulteration," "imitation," and like terms  
have been too long applied to cottonseed  
oil as a food product and a food ingredient.  
The high state of edibility and palatability  
to which chemists and refiners have brought  
the oil, combined with its splendid inherent  
qualities, entitle it to rank at the top of the  
list of edible oils. It is a libel to call it  
an imitation of olive oil; if it is such it is  
only because of the cupidity of the manufac-  
turer or dealer and the stupidity of the con-  
suming public. When the latter get to know  
cottonseed oil at its own true value, and are  
taught to buy it as such, there will no longer  
be occasion to fear the false stigma of  
"adulterant."

But the fear of cotton oil as something  
nasty and unwholesome is hard to eradicate,  
and nowhere is this more true than right in  
the territory where the oil is produced. Mis-  
sionary work there has proved even more  
difficult than elsewhere; yet progress is being  
made every day. The public must be taught,

and the work of publicity is only just begun.  
The best argument is the object lesson.  
Demonstrations at food fairs and elsewhere  
have convinced doubting housewives who  
might never have been won over in weeks of  
argument by the storekeeper. Jo Allison's  
work at Texas fairs last fall was a striking  
example of what such practical exhibits will  
accomplish.

The approaching Jamestown Exposition  
offers an admirable opportunity for a great  
stroke of publicity work on the part of cotton  
oil interests. The Exposition will be the  
meeting place of North and South, where the  
Northerner will look for exhibits of South-  
ern industry and where the man from the  
South will be anxious to observe the signs  
of industrial progress in his own land. What  
a chance to show the world—and incidentally  
the cotton oil man's own Southern neighbor  
—what a splendid industry has been built up  
from the products of the humble cotton seed,  
and how excellent a line of food products has  
been evolved from what was once consigned  
to the compost heap.

The holding of the crushers' annual conven-  
tion at the Exposition will be a good thing  
for the industry, but how much better would  
be a seven months long object lesson on the  
merits of cotton oil as a food ingredient to  
the hundreds of thousands who will visit  
Jamestown from April until November. The  
public is like the man from Missouri, it must  
be shown. Here is a chance!

### CUT OFFICIAL RED TAPE

In an effort to cut the red tape connected  
with federal meat inspection methods, the  
Bureau of Animal Industry has directed its in-  
spectors to report to Washington by wire  
those cases where car lots of inspected meats  
arrive at inspected establishments with the car  
seal broken or missing. In this way the time  
in which such shipments are "held up" will be  
shortened. Heretofore many inspectors have  
reported by mail or otherwise, and in some  
cases the meats have been held so long as to  
cause great damage.

Government regulations permit carlot meats  
to be shipped under seal to inspected estab-  
lishments, where only a government inspector can  
break the seal and permit unloading. If the  
seal is broken or missing through negligence  
of railroad employees or accident, under reg-  
ulation 54, the stuff must be held in a sepa-  
rate room until Washington is notified and the  
inspector at the original establishment com-  
municated with to learn if the meats were  
properly inspected originally.

All this round-about correspondence took  
time, and meanwhile the meats were held up  
and damage or hardship resulted. The instruc-  
tions to report by wire will greatly expedite  
matters.



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE.

In a process described in a French patent by E. A. Pellerin, the operation of mixing the fat and water, in the presence of an emulsifying agent, is stopped precisely at the moment when an emulsion of the fat in the aqueous liquid is obtained. The paste obtained is of finer texture than that exhibited by an emulsion in which the aqueous liquid is emulsified in the fatty matters. It is stated that the margarine thus prepared has a taste more nearly approaching that of butter than one prepared by the reverse method of emulsification.

### COLOR REACTION OF SESAME OIL.

Additional evidence in support of the conclusion that the furfural and tin reactions are not due to one and the same substance in sesame oil is proven by experiments. Although the two substances can be separated from the oil by treatment with 90 per cent. alcohol, yet a thorough extraction with hydrochloric acid removes the substance that reacts with furfural, while the residual oil still gives an intense tin reaction. The latter reaction is also quite independent of Bishop's reaction, so that even when a sesame oil no longer gives the furfural or Bishop's reaction, there is still a possibility of identifying it by means of the tin reaction.

### DRY-CURED PORK.

For each 100 pounds of meat weigh out 5 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of granulated sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter, and mix them thoroughly. Rub the meat once every three days with a third of the mixture. While the meat is curing in this manner it is best to have it packed in a barrel or tight box. For the sake of convenience it is advisable to have two barrels, and to transfer the meat from one to the other each time it is rubbed. After the last rubbing the meat should lie in the barrel for a week or ten days, when it will be cured and ready to smoke. To cure nicely it is desirable to have a cool and rather moist place in which to keep it. This recipe should not be used where the meat must be

kept in a warm and dry place, as the preservatives will not penetrate easily and uniformly.

### BEEF FAT IN LARD.

Notwithstanding the fact that Kreiss and Hafner showed that the respective crystals had a different composition, the microscopic detection of beef fat in lard has been found uncertain by various observers. To the well-known objections to the methods, another one is added, inasmuch as the flat tabular crystals may also be obtained from beef fat. If 1 grain of the fat be dissolved in 10 c.c. of ether, and the solution left at below 15 degs. C., and the deposit of crystals mixed with paraffin oil, slightly pressed under the cover glass, and examined under the microscope, only the usual tufts of needles will apparently be present. It is asserted, however, that a second form of crystals, in platelets resembling those from lard stearin, can be detected in places where the paraffin oil has not touched the glass, or has evaporated. These by-crystals can also be seen under the same conditions in the crystals deposited from a solution of lard in petroleum spirit.

### FATS FROM WOOL REFUSE.

The waste fragments from the spinning and weaving of wool contain a large amount of the fat used in lubricating the wool. The amount ranges from 12 to 27 per cent. "Wool extraction fats" vary widely in composition. They are black, fluid or semi-solid, contain a large proportion of unsaponifiable matter, and have a characteristic odor. A typical sample gave the following results: Acid value, 78; saponification value, 110; iodine value, 49; unsaponifiable matter (mineral oil), 43 per cent.; neutralization value of fatty acids, 193; and iodine value of fatty acids, 88. The fat was therefore judged to consist of 40 per cent. of free fatty acids (oleine), 17 per cent. of neutral fat, and 43 per cent. of mineral oil. Such products can at best only be used for oiling wool again, or in the manufacture of inferior articles.

### FACTORY TESTS FOR SOAP.

The chemical analysis of soap in the process of manufacture does not extend beyond the determination of free or unsaponified fat and of free uncombined alkali. The physical tests for these bodies are sufficient for all practical purpose and can be made by any competent soap-boiler. The complete saponification which may be indicated by physical tests at the soap kettle is not, however, chemically complete, the amount of unsaponified matter in particular being considerable, especially with rosined soap, while with all soaps the presence of free alkali may be indicated by spotting the freshly-cut surface with phenolphthalein. The unsaponified matter of well made grained soap is largely unsaponifiable matter.

The examination of the finished product comprises the following essential determinations, to which may be added other determinations according to the nature of the soap and the information desired: Moisture, mixed fatty acids, combined alkali. These determinations give the actual anhydrous soap and water present in the sample. The determinations of unsaponified fat and uncombined alkali indicate the thoroughness of saponification and serve to distinguish between a cold process and a grained soap.

The determination of soda-ash and sodium silicate is a valuable index in the valuation of laundry soaps, which is the most common vehicle for these bodies. The separation of the mixed fatty acids into fat and rosin acids in the case of a rosin soap, and the examination of the separated fatty acids are important to determine the nature and origin of the soap stock used.

With special soaps the following determinations may be mentioned: Glycerine in cold-process soaps; glycerine and sugar in transparent soaps; tale in milled and other grades of soap and numerous tests for the determination of substances which are to a high degree claimed to impart beneficial properties to the soap itself.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.

### PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

WOODENWARE AND COOPERAGE  
WAX AND PARCHMENT PAPER

OUR SPECIALTIES  
TWINES AND CORDAGE

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA  
BOX SHOOKS AND LUMBER

BUNGS AND SKEWERS  
ROCK AND EVAPORATED SALT

Send us your inquiries  
FRED K. HIGBIE CO.

Railway Exchange,

(Members American Meat Packers' Association)

Chicago, Ill.

### MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



FOR  
COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

143 Liberty Street, New York City

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### INSTALL AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATION.

Hackett Bros., one of the leading provision firms of Watertown, Mass., have recently contracted for the automatic motor controlling devices necessary to make their refrigerating equipment, installed by the Automatic Refrigerating Co., of Hartford, Conn., early last summer, completely automatic. The prime mover is a General Electric single phase motor.

The Hotel Lenox, in the heart of Boston's exclusively Back Bay district, has added an ice-making tank to the plant which the Automatic Refrigerating Co., of Hartford, Conn., installed last August.

The New Bedford Public Market have recently replaced their brine system of refrigeration by a full automatic direct expansion system furnished by the Automatic Refrigerating Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The T. D. Baker Co., of Boston, Mass., provisioners and contractors for the government and leading steamship lines, have just remodeled their refrigerating equipment, replacing their former direct expansion brine storage system by a three-ton completely automatic plant furnished by the Automatic Refrigerating Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The Automatic Refrigerating Co., of Hartford, Conn., is installing a complete automatic cold storage plant for I. C. Sherman & Sons, fruit dealers, of New Bedford, Mass. This company expects to effect considerable saving by having the ripening process for bananas absolutely under their control. In many cases a reduction of a few degrees in temperature can be made to retard the ripening process to conform to the exact daily requirements of the market, and accordingly effect a considerable saving by eliminating the losses due to over-ripe product.

### GRAPHITE ANTI-FRICTION METAL.

Various attempts have been made to produce an anti-friction metal that will contain graphite. Some time ago a metal was marketed under this name, says Brass World, but it contained no graphite. It was simply a lead and antimony alloy containing twenty per cent. of antimony. The fracture of this alloy is coarse and black and somewhat resembles graphite.

Recent attempts have been made in Germany to produce an anti-friction metal which actually contains graphite, and while it seems to have been accomplished, the usefulness of the product is a matter of doubt. The method used is as follows: A mass of coarse grains of graphite is imbedded or held in a mold and a layer of copper is deposited over them by means of the electric current and the regular acid copper plating solution. The fact that copper is a good conductor of electricity permits this to be done. Another layer of graphite is now placed on the surface and the copper again deposited over it.

This is repeated several times until a thickness of metal is obtained which will serve for anti-friction purposes. Among the uses mentioned for this anti-friction metal is the manufacture of dynamo or motor brushes.

### A POULTRY CRAMMING MACHINE.

Though the efforts of European poultry raisers to improve their stock have been attended by unbounded success for many years, it is only lately that any attempt has been made in this country to bring the ordinary farm produce up to the standard of the meat industry.

This improvement has been obtained by "force feeding" and confining the poultry in specially constructed coops, and for this purpose the crammer shown in the illustration is used. With this machine the food, a



NEW POULTRY CRAMMING MACHINE.

composition of milk and meal, can be forced into the crops of from three to four hundred chickens per hour. Thus, not only is the period required for fattening greatly reduced, but a larger chicken with softer and whiter flesh is obtained.

The Mechanical Manufacturing Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., the builders of the crammer, have many in use on chicken farms throughout the United States, where they are giving good service and materially decreasing the cost of fattening poultry.

### COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.

The 1907 catalogue of Scientific cottonseed oil machinery, manufactured by the Foss Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio, has lately been issued. It is the most artistic publication in its make-up ever circulated in the cotton oil trade. But business is not sacrificed to art by any means. The book may fairly be said to be a valuable addition to the literature of cottonseed oil milling. In addition to a complete listing of cotton oil mill machinery, with clear and effective illustrations, the catalogue contains much matter of general interest to the oil mill manager and superintendent. Its discussion of the matter of separator loss has already been reviewed on this page. Besides the general illustrations and specifications of scientific attrition mills, double shakers, seed cleaners,

cake breakers, disc hullers, hull-beating separators, etc., there is an ample sectional drawing of an attrition mill with numbered reference to each of its many parts.

This catalogue is now ready for distribution. Its makers have endeavored to keep strictly to facts in the statements made therein, and they guarantee every statement absolutely, as they do their machinery. The publication shows much that is new in cottonseed oil milling machinery. It may be obtained upon application to the Foss Mfg. Co., Springfield, O., or through The National Provisioner, New York.

### MEAT PACKERS BRANCH OUT.

Pioneers in the canning and preserving of meats and meat delicacies, Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, long since began to widen the field of their canning and preserving activities. So extensive has this become that if the Libby name were not inseparably associated in the public mind with all that is best in the canned meat line, they could hardly be called meat packers now, since they are also vegetable and fruit packers on such a tremendous scale.

Aside from the canning and preserving of Libby, McNeill & Libby have gone most extensively into the pickle field. They have over twenty salting stations within a radius of three hundred miles of Chicago where pickles are salted and shipped to Chicago. The new Libby plant at Chicago is completely equipped for the putting up of all jams, jellies, etc., for which they are famous, whole fruits and fruit products, such as sorts of pickles, vegetable and fruit preserves, etc. At Highlands, Ill., the company has a very large plant devoted to the packing of pickles, making sauerkraut, tomato pulp, etc. There are also other plants of this sort in the middle states.

At Sunnyvale, California, the company has a plant for the canning of fruits and vegetables which is one of the largest on the Coast. At Isleton, on the Sacramento River, they have another plant devoted exclusively to the canning of asparagus. These are samples of their activity in the vegetable canning line.

Their latest departure is in condensed milk. They have erected a plant at Morrison, Ill., for the packing of condensed milk which is one of the most modern in the United States. Condensed and evaporated milk is about to be put on the market as the latest Libby product.

## SKEWERS

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York, N. Y.—The Montgomery-Dotler Ice Company has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by F. H. Montgomery and others.

Meyersdale, Pa.—The Meyersdale Ice Company has been incorporated with \$7,000 capital stock.

Sandusky, O.—The Wagner Natural and Artificial Ice Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by Charles L. Wagner and others.

Sandusky, O.—The Northern Ohio Ice and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by Charles L. Wagner and associates.

Du Quoin, Ill.—The Du Quoin Ice and Cold Storage Company has changed its name to the Du Quoin Utility Company, and increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Heart Prairie, Wis.—The Heart Prairie Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock by W. D. Hughes and others.

Munich, N. D.—The Munich Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,500 capital stock by W. J. Gilchrist and others.

Provincetown, Mass.—The Fisherman Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$60,000 capital stock. J. A. Matheson is president and W. B. Bangs treasurer.

Boston, Mass.—The Jewett Cove Ice Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock. President and treasurer A. M. Jewett.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The H. & S. Ice Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by C. W. Hart, C. Shipston and E. R. Donaby.

Wappingers Falls, N. Y.—The Wappingers Co-operative Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by A. Van Vliet, E. T. Rowe, T. E. Ireland, F. C. Haight and others.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Co-operative Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The English & Thompson Company has been incorporated to

conduct a general dairy business with \$30,000 capital stock by Joseph English, Joseph Thompson and W. Murray.

Ballston Spa, N. Y.—The Ballston Spa Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by C. A. Gilbert, H. W. Retz and F. B. Coons.

Newport News, Va.—The Jamestown Ice Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by J. R. Buxton, J. B. Locke and W. F. Goode.

## ICE NOTES.

Omaha, Neb.—David Cole, president of the David Cole Oyster Company, has bought the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Leavenworth streets, and will build there a large poultry and cold storage plant.

Colon, Panama.—The cold storage establishment at Mount Hope, one of the largest and most valuable on the isthmus, was almost completely destroyed by fire on April 1. The loss is placed at several hundred thousand dollars. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The building was filled with a large variety of foodstuffs and other property.

(Additional refrigeration notes on page 17.)

## ADVANTAGES OF THE ABSORPTION REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

By Heywood Cochran, Louisville, Ky.\*

It is probable that most of the members of this association are more familiar with the operation of the compression than the absorption system; more data are obtainable regarding the former, while comparatively little has been written about the latter. Such being the case, it will be necessary to go more into details than would be otherwise required.

Starting at the ammonia condenser, the two systems are alike to the point where the expanded gas, having done its work in the coils in the brine tank, is ready to be

\*Read before the Western Ice Manufacturers' Association.

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removed, except that in the compression bottom expansion and a number of expansion valves are usually used, while in the absorption plants top expansion is always used. In the compression system the gas is removed from the expansion coils by a suction and compression pump or compressor, usually direct connected to a simple "Corliss" engine, which completes the single cycle by raising the pressure of the gas to such a point in the condenser that it can be liquefied by the cooling water obtainable, ready to again be expanded.

In the absorption system the gas is removed from the coils by the affinity which ammonia gas has for water, making aqua ammonia. At 60 degrees one part of water will absorb about 700 parts of ammonia gas by volume. The gas from the coils bubbling up through the weak aqua in the absorber changes the weak to strong aqua ammonia. Heat is generated when this combination takes place, so cooling water is passed through tubes or coils in the absorber for removing same.

At this point the only moving part of the system comes into play—the small, slow-moving ammonia pump which forces the cold strong aqua into the generator, still or ammonia boiler, as it is variously called, where by means of the heat in the steam in the coils therein, the ammonia gas is driven off to the condenser and the hot, weak liquid is returned to the absorber to again take up a fresh charge of gas. There are two complete cycles, one being the liquid ammonia and gas as in the compression system and the other the strong and weak aqua ammonia.

It can readily be seen that the hotter the strong aqua is in the generator the less steam will be required to drive off the gas, while the cooler the weak aqua enters the absorber the less water will be required; also that any moisture that is carried off in the gas must be precipitated and carried back to the generator. By means of a double pipe exchanger and rectifier or dehydrator, the hot weak liquor is cooled, the strong weak liquor is heated and the gas is dried. By means of larger surfaces in these intermediate parts a marked saving in steam and



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water has been made over old types of machines of the same system. In the straight absorption machine using live steam the strong liquor enters the generator at a temperature of about 220 degrees.

By this comparison you see that the expansive force of the steam is exclusively used in the compression system, while the heat is almost entirely wasted, passing off in the hot water that runs from the steam condenser, except for the small amount used in the boilers. On the contrary, in the absorption system the heat of the steam is almost exclusively used, although the ammonia pump uses a little steam expansively. How little this is can be appreciated when one knows that the ammonia pump of a 100-ton refrigerating machine is only 11x5½x8 inches, of which 11 inches is the diameter of the steam cylinder, 5½ inches the ammonia cylinder and 8 inches the stroke; that it only makes 26 R. P. M. and has a 1½-inch steam pipe.

Did you ever stop to think how little of the heat generated in your boilers is actually used in the engines of your compression plants? The total heat contained in 1 lb. of steam at 100 lbs. gauge pressure is 1,217 B. T. U., while that in the exhaust at atmospheric pressure is 1,179 B. T. U.; in other words, only 38 B. T. U. have been utilized, or little over 3 per cent. Does it not seem plausible that a system which actually condenses the steam while doing useful work, utilizing all the heat, latent and otherwise, should be the most economical?

Let us compare the steam used by 100-ton refrigerating machines of both systems. As that required for the absorption is an easy proposition we will take that first. The generator and ammonia pump will require from 27 to 30 lbs. of steam per ton of refrigeration per hour. To be conservative, take the latter figure, and we have a total of 72,000 lbs. of steam used in twenty-four hours. There has been considerable discussion lately among refrigerating engineers as to the relative amounts of horse power required per ton of refrigeration per hour for the various types of single and double acting, wet and dry compression machines. The various manufacturers of compressors vary the sizes of their engines considerably. If we figure out the horsepower that could be developed it would seem that either the engines are larger than necessary or that more power is required than they have hitherto been willing to admit. One manufacturer uses a 26x32 inch simple Corliss engine making 60 R. P. M. to drive the compressor. Meyer, in his "Steam Power Plants," gives the mean effective pressure of such an engine at 100 lbs. boiler pressure as 40 lbs., while its steam consumption is given as 26 lbs. per H. P. per 40 x 2.67 x 53 x 60

hour. The H. P. then is  $\frac{16,500}{206 \text{ H. P.}},$  or 2 H. P. per ton of refrigeration. Another manufacturer used a 22x42 inch engine, making 55 R. P. M. This figures out 180 H. P., or 1.8 H. P. per ton of refrigeration.

Mr. Thomas Shipley, of the York Mfg. Co., in his valuable paper read before the last meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, shows that with a condenser pressure of 165 lbs. and a suction pressure of 15.67 lbs. the compressor H. P. per ton of



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refrigeration per hour is 1,341; adding 15 per cent. to this, as he specifies, we have 1,542 as the engine H.P. If we remember that the conditions of this test were probably ideal, and if we assume 1½ H.P., then we are certainly treating the compression system fairly.

A 100-ton compression refrigerating machine would then require 150 H.P., which at 26 lbs. of steam per H.P. per hour equals 3,900 or 93,600 lbs. per day. This is 30 per cent. more than required for a straight absorption machine using live steam. This percentage becomes less as the suction pressure becomes higher than 15.67 and greater as the pressure becomes less. It is for this reason that you now hear even the more prejudiced compression advocate acknowledge that, for low temperature work, requiring low suction pressures, the absorption machine has the advantage. But as the capacity of compression machines is based on a suction pressure of 15.67, with a gas temperature of zero degrees, it would seem a fair point to compare the two systems, and 30 per cent. is a conservative estimate of the advantage of the absorption system as over the compression for refrigerating.

But this is only a starter, for in the last few years progressive builders of absorption machines have been utilizing first the expansive force of steam and then the heat. The steam required for the auxiliaries such as the water, brine and boiler feed pump, the electric light and agitator engines is the same on both systems. Assume that of the total steam required in a 100-ton refrigerating plant the machine proper takes 65 per cent. and the auxiliaries 35 per cent. If the 93,600 lbs. the steam required for the compressor is 65 per cent. the auxiliaries will require 50,400 and the total would be 144,000 lbs.

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Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.  
Omaha, American Transfer Co.  
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Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.  
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.  
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If the 3,000 lbs. of steam per hour required by the generator and ammonia pump had been used first in a simple 14x42 inch Corliss engine 100 H.P. could have been developed by it. With 20 lbs. back pressure the M. E. P. would be reduced to 20 lbs. and 50 H.P. could still be developed, which would be ample to run all auxiliaries. In other words, 72,000 lbs. of steam would be enough for the refrigerating machine and auxiliaries in the absorption system, while 144,000 lbs. would be required for the compression. To equal the results obtained in this way from the absorption machine it would take a compound condensing engine large enough to drive the compressor and all auxiliaries, or 200 H.P. at 15 lbs. of steam per H.P. an hour. This would be 3,000 lbs. per hour, which is the same. This is hardly a fair comparison for the absorption machine, for by cutting the back pressure down to from 5 to 10 lbs. considerably more power could be obtained if a use could be found for it. Some have proposed using this excess power for driving a smaller independent compressor.

Nor is this the only advantage in steam consumption. How many of you who are running refrigerating machines carry a full load at all times? As the frictional loss remains constant the amount of steam required per H.P. per hour becomes rapidly greater as the load becomes less. At half load the simple Corliss engine requires 32 lbs. of steam per hour, 25 per cent. more than at full load. And all these figures are assumed for engines with valves in good

condition. Do you think that all engines in refrigerating plants could meet that condition? In an absorption machine actually less steam would be required proportionately for partial loads, for there is more evaporating to do the work.

The absorption system is better adapted for brine circulation in cold storage plants than the compression. In a compression plant running as rated the gas would be zero degrees and the brine cooled by it from 6 to 10 degrees above. With the absorption the brine can be brought to zero or 10 below economically. There is no question about the fact that the brine system is more elastic, easier to regulate, better in case of breakdowns and shutdowns, freer from ammonia leaks than direct expansion. With as low or lower temperature no more, and even less, piping would be required, nor would piping be so expensive.

We have obtained just as economical results from a 10- or 20-ton refrigerating machine as from very much larger machines. The small compression machine, however, will require one-third to one-half more steam per ton of refrigeration per hour than the figures for the larger machines. Also remember that in a modern, straight pipe absorption machine, by carrying a few lengths of pipe and tubing in stock you can be prepared for any emergency which may arise and which can be fixed in short order, so it is very much safer to run a cold storage plant without a reserve machine than with the compression system, where you may have

to send off to a distant factory for a broken crank shaft or connecting rod.

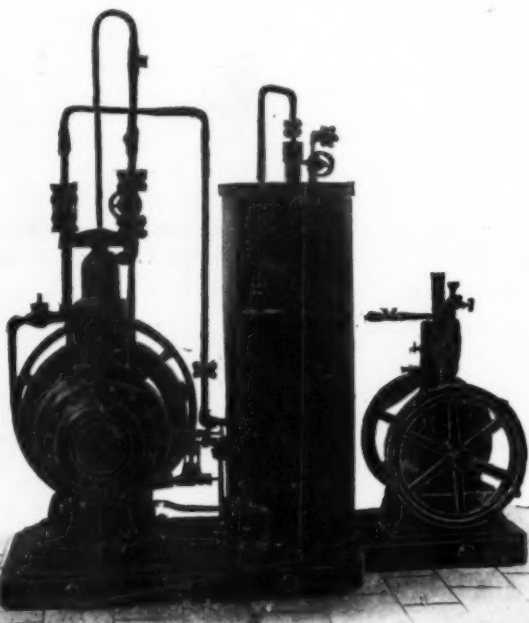
(To be concluded.)

### EMPIRE STATE ICE DEALERS.

The Empire State Ice Association, formed mainly of dealers who harvest their crop from the Hudson River, at its annual convention at Albany, N. Y., on Monday, adopted a protest against the impression that ice taken from the Hudson River is impure and unfit for domestic use. President Van Derzee declared that he had never read of a single case of sickness caused by the existence of disease germs in ice gathered from any stream or lake in this State from which ice is gathered for market in any city of considerable size.

The association elected the following officers for the coming year: President, N. B. Van Derzee, Albany; vice-president, Charles Listman, Syracuse; secretary, Edwin S. Anthony, Coxsack; treasurer, Peter McCabe, Albany.

**SEE PAGE  
48 FOR  
BARGAINS**



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Spasmodic Reactions From Higher Prices—Some Selling "Short" on Foreign Account—General Conditions Fairly Satisfactory—Reduced Stocks at Packing Points—Falling Off in World's Lard Supply—Increased Home Distributions of Meats and Lard—Foreign Demands, With the Close of the Holiday Season, Improving—Moderate Hog Receipts at Packing Points, With Well Supported Prices.**

There had been strong hog products markets from the close of last week up to Wednesday's trading in them, with moderately higher prices all around. But on Wednesday, despite moderate receipts of hogs at the packing points and advanced prices for them, the products markets took a dip to lower prices. Again on Thursday the products markets were on a downward turn.

The fact that there was any reaction from the late firm temper of affairs, considering the increased rate of cash demands for the products and the falling off in receipts of hogs, was somewhat surprising to trade sources in Wednesday's trading, and was looked upon then as through selling, possibly on "short" account, by a few Continental market sources.

The statistical situations of the products are more in favor of selling interests than they were through March. The cash demands on home account, with the close of the Lenten season, are increasing, and there is beginning important demands from the Continental and United Kingdom markets for both meats and lard.

Now that the holidays are over in Europe

there is reason to expect added interest in buying, of lard particularly, from the Continental markets.

With the beginning of the month it was shown that the stocks of the products at the packing points were smaller than those of the month before, notwithstanding the expected usual falling off in consumption through March, in the Lenten season.

It will be recalled that the marketing of hogs through March, particularly in the early part of the month, was of a much freer order than that had since.

There is now a marked falling off in the shipments forward from farmers' hands of hog supplies, and, as we observed last week, it is not likely that there will be especially large hog receipts at the packing points until the urgent spring farm work is finished and the farmers get more time to market live-stock supplies.

The probabilities are that under the prospects of cash demands for supplies of the products and the rate of the hog supply, that by the beginning of next month the statistical positions of both meats and lard will be even more favorable to selling interests than they are at present.

It is difficult, therefore, to understand the present weaker tendency of prices, except as from manipulation.

The consignments, especially of lard, to Europe, are steadily of full volume, yet the consumption in Europe of lard, as of meats, is of a very satisfactory full order. The world's visible supply of lard was decreased in March 5,500 tcs., and the total supply is reported as 234,000 tcs., against 244,000 tcs.

April 1, 1906. The decrease in the visible lard supply last year in March was, however, 27,000 tcs.

The Chicago stocks on April 1 were 19,500 bbls. contract pork (22,517 bbls. March 1), 28,875 tcs. contract lard (31,655 tcs. March 1), 13,390,000 lbs. ribs (12,961,960 lbs. March 1).

The hog packing showed from November 1 to an early period of the winter season about 1,000,000 fewer hogs packed than in the previous season for the same time. By March 1 the less hog supply as against last season had diminished to about 840,000 hogs. There were, however, packed from March 1 to March 27, 1,865,000 hogs, against 1,690,000 previous season same time.

Within a few days the hog receipts at the packing points have been falling off, and they are now even less than in the corresponding time of last year. But this falling off in the supply of hogs is on account of the fine weather, and the earlier opportunity than usual the farmers are having to attend to farm work, by which they are neglecting livestock shipments.

It is believed that there is a larger hog supply to be marketed this side of the fall season than was marketed in last year at the same time. A fair portion of this hog supply is likely to come up into marketable condition through the late spring and summer months. But whether there will be an active marketing of the hog supply before the fall months may be open to some doubt.

It is just possible that if an effort is made in material degree from the beginning of May through the summer months to get down the prices of hogs that the farmers, who have

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had the hog market situation pretty much their own way for a long time, will feed the packing points with supplies of the swine close to actual needs of them. Therefore, it could be a late period of the season before much effect upon products markets situations would result from hog supplies.

It must be recollected that hogs can be carried through the summer months by the farmers with much less expense in feeding.

The speculators are going very slow in new dealings in the hog products. There was, as noted, reported selling "short" at mid-week on foreign account, as well as a little interest then, on the "short" side, on local account.

But there are some traders, in consideration of the statistical position of the products, quite confident of fairly well sustained prices for them. Whatever reactions take place to an easier basis for the products are regarded as incidental to speculation and of a temporary order. Until the time of larger hog supplies the products markets are likely to be, on the whole, substantially in favor of selling interests.

By reason of the late erratic lard market the trading in compound lard has become quiet. It is conceded that the consumption of compound lard is not abated, but that the distributors of it are buying supplies only for actual needs and are depending for distributions to the consumers more upon accumulated stocks and deliveries to them on contracts.

It is a fact, also, that on account of the dulness of new demands for compound lard, that cottonseed oil has had little attention of compound lard makers, and that it has been somewhat nominal in price.

Besides, on account of the late erratic positions of the hog products markets, with the uncertainty concerning them, essentially all fat products have had feverish trading. Moreover, tallow, greases have been sold at 1/4% lower prices than the top trading point made about three weeks since.

There is little question but that the Wall street situation is watched with a good deal of apprehension by speculators in food products. It is not contended that much damage has been done commercial markets by such developments as have been had in Wall street. The improved feeling for a few days in the Street does not give a secure feeling in trade sources.

In New York there has been a moderate stir to export demand for lard at somewhat firmer prices; but afterward there was some weakness; sales of Western steam at \$9.20, and of city steam at \$8.75. Compound lard is being as freely consumed as at any time in the active months' trading; but the distributors for consumption are not buying materially ahead, and they are feeding consumers' hands in good degree from accumulated stocks or from the deliveries to them on contracts; therefore new demands upon the compound makers are very slow; car lots quoted at 8 1/2%. In city meats, the trading is slow, with loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 10 1/2%; 14 lbs. ave., at 10 1/2%; 10 lbs. ave., at 11c. Smoking at 11 1/4% @ 11 1/2%. Loose pickled shoulders at about 9 1/2%. Loose pickled hams at 11 1/2% @ 12c. Pork has a moderate export demand, with mess quoted at \$17.50 @ 18.50; short clear at \$17.50 @ 19; family at \$19.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,806 bbls. pork, 9,788,342 lbs. meats, 10,816,998 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 2,228 bbls. pork, 9,100,517 lbs. meats, 11,539,259 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 78,041 bbls. pork, 227,286,547 lbs. meats, 287,777,509 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous season, 95,819 bbls. pork, 285,371,524 lbs. meats, 338,737,188 lbs. lard.

Of the exports from November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 21,718 bbls. pork (21,466 bbls. previous season), 189,335,216 lbs. meats (222,575,247 lbs. previous season), 133,946,199 lbs. lard (132,967,709 lbs. previous season), and the Continent, 8,477 bbls. pork (16,077 bbls. previous season), 30,622,371 lbs. meats (53,576,065 lbs. previous season), 109,139,715 lbs. lard (172,033,064 lbs. previous season).

The exports from November 1 show a de-

crease, compared with the previous season, same time, of equal to 3,555,600 lbs. pork, 58,084,987 lbs. meats, 50,959,679 lbs. lard.

BEEF.—There is little export demand for tierced, but a fairly active jobbing business in barreled. The prices generally are well sustained. Quotations: city extra India mess, tcs., at \$20; barreled, mess at \$9 @ 10; packet at \$11 @ 11.50; family at \$14 @ 15.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 3, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Colon, Panama, 4,249 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 300,022 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 10,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 249,045 lbs.; Hull, England, 662,615 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 45,726 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 764 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 773,706 lbs.; London, England, 64,700 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 57,362 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 38,822 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,000 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 4,684 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 13,200 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 376,840 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,500 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 17,799 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 222,301 lbs.; Bristol, England, 10,135 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,971 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,501 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 299,100 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 5,135 lbs.; Hull, England, 141,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 19,504 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,050 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 555,260 lbs.; London, England, 185,153 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 1,176 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 1,570 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 803 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 771 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,123 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 3,400 lbs.; Surinam, Br. Guiana, 21,459 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 14,201 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,333 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 166,539 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 67,885 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 13,200 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 31,014 lbs.; Bristol, England, 35,850 lbs.; Calcutta, India, 2,750 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 60,765 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 21,043 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 9,900 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 37,375 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 3,000 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 17,300 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 8,010 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 208,851 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 6,000 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 16,120 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 41,000 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 288,371 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 132,217 lbs.; Hull, England, 570,418 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,485 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 674,848 lbs.; London, England, (Concluded on page 42.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended March 30, 1907, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week March 30, 1907.	Week March 31, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom.....	2,066	702	21,718
Continent .....	254	195	8,477
So. and Cen. Am.....	690	131	16,303
West Indies.....	796	1,172	32,116
Br. N. Am. Col.....	—	28	5,051
Other countries.....	—	—	376
Totals .....	3,806	2,228	78,041

	MEAT, POUNDS.		
	Week March 30, 1907.	Week March 31, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom.....	8,280,217	7,085,927	189,335,216
Continent .....	1,119,209	1,557,915	30,622,371
So. and Cen. Am.....	96,196	32,200	1,346,963
West Indies.....	283,750	405,275	5,582,103
Br. N. Am. Col.....	—	1,200	78,975
Other countries.....	—	—	320,919
Totals .....	9,788,342	9,100,517	227,286,547

	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Week March 30, 1907.	Week March 31, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom.....	5,185,426	4,955,450	133,946,199
Continent .....	3,734,083	4,728,094	109,139,715
So. and Cen. Am.....	1,082,130	793,653	13,978,421
West Indies.....	789,100	1,037,389	29,058,808
Br. N. Am. Col.....	5,000	16,670	239,986
Other countries.....	21,250	8,000	1,414,320
Totals .....	10,816,998	11,539,258	287,777,509

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York.....	2,165	4,315,125	6,308,500	
Boston .....	147	1,326,150	687,100	
Portland, Me.....	7	2,585,025	378,000	
Philadelphia .....	924	866,616	1,368,514	
Baltimore .....	—	231,810	1,418,563	
Galveston .....	—	25,266	—	
New Orleans .....	463	181,550	429,521	
St. John, N. B.....	100	184,800	—	
Mobile .....	—	71,400	226,800	
Totals .....	3,806	9,788,342	10,816,998	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	15,608,200	19,163,800	3,555,600
Meats, pounds.....	227,286,547	285,371,524	58,084,987
Lard, pounds.....	287,777,509	338,737,188	50,959,679

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool,	Glasgow,	Hamburg,
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	15c.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	15c.
Oil cake.....	8c.	10c.	8c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	15c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	15c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2M
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	15c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	15c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 30, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Beef, Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard, Tcs.	Pkgs.
1 Bovic, Liverpool.....	—	—	1229	—	105	119	404	6570
11 Oceanic, Liverpool.....	—	490	1862	—	45	444	170	2323
2 Campania, Liverpool.....	—	413	1252	—	105	69	75	848
*Mesaba, London.....	—	—	295	—	50	49	125	5381
Chicago City, Bristol.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	300
*Philadelphia, Southampton.....	—	—	480	—	—	—	15	475
Idaho, Hull.....	—	—	1331	—	105	275	1470	13695
Patricia, Hamburg.....	—	—	4	—	5	25	50	635
3 Finland, Antwerp.....	—	7691	395	—	175	70	210	1250
Cambroman, Antwerp.....	—	3485	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen.....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	20
4 Staatendam, Rotterdam.....	—	9441	55	—	182	—	565	1920
La Gasconne, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—
La Provence, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	59
8 Erika, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	50	—	305	—
5 Perugia, Marseilles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	270
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic.....	—	—	245	—	69	50	99	150
6 Sannio, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
7 Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean.....	—	—	545	—	—	—	—	125
9 Ulriken, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	1085
Carpathia, Mediterranean.....	—	—	50	—	—	—	550	1249
10 Sofia Hohenberg, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Peninsular, Mediterranean.....	—	—	10	—	430	66	—	—

Total .....	20617	903	7763	—	590	768	1192	5379	37132
Last week.....	18490	2185	6567	—	850	633	897	4739	41787
Same time in 1906.....	31024	6361	79465	1177	446	1042	719	5743	54466

Last year's tallow, 1110 pkgs.  
1.—200 pkgs. tallow. 2.—361 pkgs. tallow. 3.—625 pkgs. tallow. 4.—95 pkgs. tallow.  
5.—70 pkgs. tallow. 6.—40 pkgs. tallow. 7.—250 pkgs. tallow. 8.—90 pkgs. tallow.  
9.—119 pkgs. tallow. 10.—125 pkgs. tallow. 11.—425 pkgs. tallow.  
\*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—It is a hard sort of a market this week to figure upon. If arriving supplies must be sold it has been found that inside prices prevailed.

The soapmakers decline to buy except at comparatively weak and attractive prices, and they are not anxious to handle large lots.

Some of the holders, particularly of city made lots, rather than press their makes upon the present unwilling market, await developments, not only of the lard market, but of the European temper for buying.

The fact that at the west some of the soapmakers have been extensively buying the tallow at the late reduction in prices for it, and that the trading values there were very reasonable as compared with any before market situations, fail to start interest in buying among our Eastern soapmakers.

At the late decline in the prices at the west, the market positions there were regarded as steady. There were equal to 8,000 tierces tallow sold upon the western markets to soapmakers, therefore there followed a fairly satisfactory statistical situation at the west.

The present tallow and grease markets, and as depressed and lower, result from the late lower lard market. That there has been a moderate reaction in the prices of the lard is not considered, as yet, by buying sources, as influencing the positions of prices for the associated market products.

There is lack of confidence on the part of the eastern soapmakers because market positions were recently overturned. The soapmakers feel that if there is a possibility of raw material markets getting more in their favor that it is better to await developments. The relative high cost of the raw materials with manufactured goods prompts the soapmakers to take every chance of future market conditions more in their favor, rather than buy them at all freely at present.

The future of the tallow market will depend, in our opinion, as much upon the export demand as upon the course of the lard market.

It is conceded, however, that tallow looks cheap enough as far as any effects from current exhibitions of the lard market, at the inside prices accepted latterly by a few selling sources. Only protracted inaction of foreign markets and further declines in the prices of lard would send it, would seem, the prices of tallow to a lower basis.

The tallow sold at the west was for spot and remainder of April delivery.

In New York, the city hogshead tallow had been, a few weeks since, fairly well sold up for April delivery. However, from 300 hhd. to 400 hhd. of this city made tallow could probably be had for April delivery. The melters, some of them, are asking, at this writing, the old selling price pending important bidding, or 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Just what price they would take is problematical, but the open market bidding is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

It is said that one lot of city hogsheads is offered at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. There may be a sale of city hogsheads before the close of the day (Thursday); if not, the contract deliveries will go in at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Our late report on page 40 will note any change from that.

It is not by the market for city made tallow that a correct idea can be had just now of trading prices.

The country made tallow as it may be urged for sale, necessarily on the dull temper of the local soapmakers, offers the best gauge of market prices. There have been sales of this country made tallow at 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ @6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 2, about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for good up to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for choice. Some lots of kettle rendered are offered at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7c., although there are other lots held for more money. There was some so-called edible tallow, not government inspected, offered at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Yet city edible tallow is held at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Indeed, the offerings of city edible tallow are very light, although there is not much demand for it. The special grades of city tallow in tierces, for export, are also nominally at about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked.

The dull condition of most soapmakers demand is shown, as well, in cottonseed oil. The soapmakers are getting along with accumulated stocks as much as possible, although that they are compelled by moderately to buy essentially all of the raw materials.

The manufactured goods trading has not been greatly disturbed by Wall Street, or any other factor. The business conditions of the country are not materially modified from their late activity. But there has been enough disturbance for some time to the hog fat markets to cause apprehension concerning the products used by soapmakers. Until there are definite situations for hog fat prices, with, as well, restored confidence in Europe, buying of general raw materials supplies is likely to proceed against actual needs.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has a tame look, with some irregularity in opinions concerning prices.

There is not a particularly burdensome supply in New York, but there are fairly liberal holdings in Chicago.

The demands from the compound makers are practically at a standstill because of slow demands for compound lard. The late erratic lard market tends to conservative buying by distributors of the compound lard.

Until there is a clearer course indicated for the lard market there is not much hope of activity in the compound lard or the oleo stearine trading.

Pending developments the buyers and sellers of the stearine are nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. apart in their views. At this writing 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is asked in New York, with a possibility that 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. would be accepted and 9c. bid. The Chicago market is nominally 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Later in the week 50,000 pounds sold in New York at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—About 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. quoted. But there is unimportant demand, with the lard refiners producing about all of the supply they need.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—There is little business, as usual at this late period of the season.

**GREASE.**—The late further reduction in prices, making the decline at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. from the top point of about three weeks since, has led to freer buying of soapmakers and pressers, and a little interest that way from shippers. The market at the close is, however, unimproved. Sales latterly of fully 600 tes. at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for yellow, 6c. for "B" white, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime white, and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for strictly choice white. Yellow quoted at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @6c.; bone at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "A" white at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "B" white at 6c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There were sales of city yellow at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and later of out of town made at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. White quoted at 7@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The tone of the market is a little steadier.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Market is a little slack, with here and there slight concessions. Cochin at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. spot, and 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. April and May shipments. Ceylon at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c. spot, and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. April and May shipments.

**PALM OIL.**—With moderate stocks the prices are held steadily. Red quoted at 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Lagos at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—Ranges from \$5.30 to \$5.40 for outside and larger lots, with moderate

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buying interest. These prices show a decline of about 15c., because of some accumulation of stock.

**OLEO OIL.**—Slack consumption and steady prices. Rotterdam quoted at 58 florins, New York at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for prime, and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for No. 3 grade. Now that the Easter holidays are over it is expected that Rotterdam will show more interest in buying.

**LARD OIL.**—Manufacturers are buying very moderately at irregular prices. Prime quoted at 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is in small lots to a moderate extent and at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 92c.; 30 test at 84c.; 40 test at 70; prime at 55c.; dark at 48c.

**THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.**

(Concluded from page 16.)

crimson Rambler roses and trumpet creeper vines.

The Exposition's great military drill plain contains thirty acres, surrounded by trees and pretty walks. A canoe trail, two miles long and twelve feet wide, runs from Boush Creek, which flows into Hampton Roads, through the most interesting part of the Exposition grounds. A romantic winding trail, called Flirtation walk, follows along canoe trail for more than a mile. A fine beach extends along the Exposition grounds for a mile.

The various State buildings are all near the water front, and from these can be seen ships and steamers going out to sea and coming from all parts of the world, as well as the grand naval display.

The Jamestown Exposition buildings include the Hall of Congresses, 236 feet long and 160 feet wide, with wings 62 feet wide; Auditorium, 150 x 250 feet; Mining and Metallurgy building, 100 x 250 feet; Smelter, 50 x 100 feet; Manufactures and Liberal Arts palace, 280 x 550 feet; Machinery and Transportation palace, 280 x 550 feet; States' Exhibit palace, 500 x 500 feet; Hygienic and Medical building, 100 x 250 feet; Pure Foods building, 90 x 300 feet; History and Historic Art palace, 124 x 129 feet; Education building, 124 x 129 feet; Marine building, 26,000 square feet of area; Palace of Commerce, 11,500 square feet; Pocahontas Hospital, Mothers' and Children's building, Children's model playground, Model School, Model Schoolroom, Iron shops, in Arts and Crafts village; Pottery building, in Arts and Crafts village; Copper, Silver and Woodworkers' shops, in Arts and Crafts village; Textile building, in Arts and Crafts village.

Grand piers, 2,400 feet long, extend from the Exposition grounds into Hampton Roads, 800 feet wide, and are connected by a cross pier 1,200 feet long at a distance of 2,400 feet from shore.

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**AUSTRIA WANTS OUR COTTON OIL.**

The enforcement of the new Austro-Hungarian tariff on imported cottonseed oil has within the past year practically wiped out the exportation of American cotton oil to that country. From a total of 4,863,854 gallons for the eight months ending with February, 1906, the exports in the same period of this year fell off to only 76,868 gallons. This has hurt out export interests, but it appears to have caused even greater damage in Austria-Hungary. The manufacture of oleomargarine has been ruined in that country since American fats have been shut out, and the effect has spread through other channels also.

Business interests are bringing strong pressure to bear on the Austrian government to remedy the hardship by restoring to American imports the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and the minimum duties. In a recent report on the situation, Vice Consul Cheney, of Reichenberg, says:

It is a noteworthy fact that the consumption of artificial food fats in Austria-Hungary is on the increase, and it is probable that, although Austria produces an excellent grade of oleomargarine, the local manufacturers may soon be unable to satisfy the home demand. Even if the agriculturists in Austria strenuously support the false hypothesis that the competition of artificial food fats lowers the price of cows' butter, still, on the other hand, it is well known that just those provinces where the greatest numbers of cattle are bred are the largest consumers of artificial butter. This artificial product is not used, as might be supposed, to adulterate natural butter, but, as in the Alpine lands, the producers prefer to sell their butter at good prices and use for their own needs the cheaper oleomargarine.

Regarded from this standpoint, it is of great interest for the country population that no obstacle be placed in the way of preparing good and cheap substitutes as food fats. Cottonseed oil of the best quality is used for the table and the poorer kinds for industrial purposes, notably in the manufacture of soap. The duty of 40 kronen (\$8.12) is evidently a strong protective tax, and the wish has been expressed that this be reduced.

At present the cottonseed oil is imported for technical purposes in the form of fat acids

under a duty of 12 kronen (\$2.43) per 220 1-5 pounds. It is rumored, however, that the acid from cottonseed oil is to be taxed but 2.50 kronen (\$0.50). The soap manufacturers are glad to use the cottonseed oil, and in large quantities, but the stearine producers would like to see a heavy duty placed upon it, because they regard it as competing with their oleine. But in any case, the present duty of 40 kronen on cottonseed oil is designated as being altogether too high.

The Austrian margarine manufacturers complain that by the new autonomy custom tariff of March 1, 1906, such a high duty has been laid upon articles principally used in their branches—such as oleomargarine, oleo oil, "premier jus," suet, cottonseed oil, and cotton stearine—that further imports from America are not only made more difficult, but absolutely impossible. Thus, the abnormal raising of duties on the foregoing articles may result in destroying the existence of this industry here. Although some of the materials used in the manufacture of margarine are produced in considerable quantities in Austria-Hungary, yet cottonseed oil and cottonseed stearine, hundreds of thousands of barrels of which are consumed in this industry, cannot be produced either in Austria nor in all Europe, and are not in any way to be replaced.

The manufacture of margarine in Austria is, in the full meaning of the word, absolutely ruined through the very high duties, for since March 1, 1906, the previously flourishing export trade of final products from Austria to Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Balkan States, and the Orient, has been rendered impossible. The desires of the margarine producers, therefore, are concentrated upon maintaining the present "most favored nation" clause between Austria-Hungary and the United States, regardless of whether this is done by concluding a general commercial reciprocity treaty or otherwise. They hope thus to retain the possibility of enjoying in the future the exports in these articles from the United States, and the producers of artificial food fats here have little interest in bringing about a change in the American customs methods.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Slight Changes Only in Prices—Occasional Firmness and Reactions—Better Undertone Because of Increased Demands—Moderate Stocks Prevent Radical Changes in Prices—Situation Depends in Large Degree Upon Lard Market Developments—Increased Export Demand for New Crop Deliveries.**

It is in some respect a singular market at the seaboard. Both buyers and sellers are afraid of the situation.

It has taken little speculative demand to occasionally harden the prices. There had been little disposition to go "short" of the market, although the tone had been undoubtedly a very slack one up to Wednesday of this week, when some export demand for new crop oil and slightly improved home distribution sent the prices higher.

There was observed, at times, weakness, as there was an effort to sell limited quantities. But firmness has supervened, and with somewhat higher prices, and as they were observed in Wednesday's trading.

It is, in degree, a waiting situation, partly for the lard market developments. The course of the lard market will prompt either further demands from compound makers, or continued indifference on their part in buying. At present the compound makers' demands are very dull.

Other fat markets associated with cottonseed oil have been somewhat dispiriting, as well as dragging, upon the cottonseed oil market.

Moreover, we find the mills have been a little more exercised in selling crude oil, while some of them have taken on moderate quantities and sold rather weaker than they had held in the previous week. The latest sales of crude show some reactions to better prices.

It could be said that from the basis of current dull demands for supplies of the oil at the seaboard, with the easier markets for tallow and grease, and the desire that has been shown latterly by the mills to sell their crude oil holdings, that the refined oil market at the seaboard could be more in favor of buyers than it is permitted to be.

Material declines in the prices of the oil, however easier they may become, at the seaboard markets, would seem to be improbable, on account of the moderate stocks of prime refined for sale, as well as from the probable course of the lard market, however erratic the situations have been for both the lard and cottonseed oil markets.

It looks to us unlikely that the lard market can go materially, permanently lower, until there are larger hog supplies than seem probable for the next few weeks. The busy period of farm work would naturally tend to moderate shipments forward from farmers' hands of the livestock.

Whether there are considerable hog supplies to be marketed when the farmers are over their busy period of farm cleaning up and planting, admits, we think, of less doubt than ordinarily.

There is a disposition here and there in trade sources to criticize possibilities of hog supplies in the late spring and summer months. The comment is: "It has been the talk of the trade for several seasons before that hogs are liberally back in the country, and that they would ultimately be marketed, but that the expected supply had failed to materialize."

The fact of the matter is that the hog supply last year did materialize at the packing points to just the large volume that had been looked for, but that it was so promptly bought up, under the larger than ordinary de-

mands for the products, that it barely proved sufficient for needs; therefore, the inference was that there was a short of expectation supply of the hogs.

It has not been the case this season, thus far, from the beginning of the fall months, that the hog supply has been as large as it was hoped it would be. Indeed, in the winter months the packing was less by 1,000,000 hogs than it was in the previous season for the same time from November 1.

But within the last few weeks the number of hogs received at the packing points has been somewhat beyond that received last year for the corresponding time. Thus from March 1 to 27 the receipts of hogs at the packing points were 1,865,000, against 1,690,000, same time last year.

From November 1 to March 1, as covering the period entire, the receipts showed a loss of 842,000 hogs or a slight gain on the early winter packing compared with the packing of the previous year.

This steady gain within the last few weeks in the hog marketing at the packing points and the considerably pulling down of the shortage of it for the season that had been observed in the winter months, meant, we think, that the farmers were anxious to get their marketable hogs forward before they began their spring farm work. But that there were a larger number of marketable hogs back in the country, for the spring months this year, as compared with the same time of the previous year, would be a fair inference.

The ratio of hog supplies to be marketed is in favor, according to most reports, of a freer volume this season, from May along through the summer and early fall months, than was had last season. Such reports as had been received from official sources of a greater hog

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supply in the country this year than was held last year seemed to be confirmed by most private advices.

It is true that within a few days the hog supplies at the packing points have shown less in number than in the previous season for same time, but this does not disturb the general conclusion concerning the hog supplies. The weather has been exceptionally favorable latterly for the urgent farm work, and farmers have on that account moderated at an early period shipments forward of hogs.

The stocks of lard at the packing points have been well kept down through the noted period, for several weeks, of increase in the packing. At Chicago the stock of the lard is 28,875 tierces, against 31,655 tierces March 1. The world's visible supply of the lard is 234,000 tes., which is a decrease of 5,500 tes. for March. The world's lard supply April 1 last year was 244,000 tes, and the decrease shown then in the supply for March of 27,000 tes.

The lard market is therefore fairly well situated statistically for support of prices close to their present trading basis, whatever easier or erratic prices come about for the product from speculation as have been observed occasionally in this week's trading.

There would be no reason from the supply and demand basis of the hog fat why compound lard should have abated consumption. But there are reasons for careful buying by distributors of the various products, including the compound lard, and they are now, in some degree, resting upon them. In other words, the home consumption is steadily a large one, but distributors are not buying ahead of needs against it.

The cottonseed oil trading is, for the present, missing just so much demand from compound makers and soapmakers through conservatism in buying manufactured products on the part of the distributors. Therefore, there is for the present dull home demands for the cottonseed oil.

The tallow and grease markets, which have more or less bearing upon the cottonseed oil position, have been distinctly depressed for two or three weeks, partly because of the late upset lard market. The fact that the lard market has partly recovered from its inside trading prices has not, as yet, put confidence into buyers of soap materials. All manufacturing sources seem inclined to wait and see if the lard market can be held up, or if it is to be further subjected to manipulation.

There are some grades of tallow which show nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. decline in prices from those made about three weeks since. Thus there is very good tierced tallow, country made, selling at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and from this up to  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for choice, and low grades at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. Grease, as well, which is substituted, or preferred for use by soapmakers to cottonseed oil, on account of its greater body, has also sold down  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c. from the old prices.

We think that a permanently buoyant lard market would bring about recovered tones in essentially all allied fat markets. There is doubt, however, that the lard market will more than hold its own for a little while at least.

A conservative feeling has set in among buyers of essentially everything in the line of fats, and it would require a factor of more than ordinary importance to move them from the dull position.

Yet, as before remarked, consumption is keeping up very well, not only in this country but in Europe, and it would not be a long time before rather vigorous buying would have to develop in first hands sources.

There is some bidding from the foreign markets for the cottonseed oil, but it does not, as a rule, get close to sellers' views. The general foreign business in the oil is somewhat unimportant both in the soap grades and edible grades, as concerns near deliveries of the oil.

Later in the week it transpired that the alluded to inquiry from foreign markets, and which had stimulated an advance in prices in Wednesday's and Thursday's tradings of about one cent per gallon for the refined oil in New York, was proving of more importance than had been regarded as possible at the prices. But it was entirely, as concerns prime yellow oil, for new crop deliveries.

The export demands came almost entirely from Marseilles and England, and were chiefly for September, October, November and December deliveries. But there were also inquiries moderately for white oil from Germany and France. The other foreign market demands were lifeless. None of the foreign markets cared to buy prime yellow for new crop delivery at the prices.

It is figured up that quite 10,000 barrels prime yellow were taken up, chiefly by the foreign markets, for new crop months in part, at  $39\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime yellow, for October delivery,  $37\frac{1}{4}$ c. for November delivery, and  $36\frac{1}{4}$ c. for December delivery, but including some of the nearer deliveries for home distribution. These are rather satisfactory prices for new crop refined oil, considering that the new crop crude, for the corresponding deliveries, had been offered, at least early in the week, at 30c., in tanks at the mills.

The export business, although, in new crop oil, has put a new complexion upon possibilities of the general market, and if it continues it would be a fair inference that little could be expected in the way of easier prices, even for the nearer deliveries. There are at this writing further demands from England, more particularly for good off grade oil, but which class of stock England is usually most interested in, as it conforms more to most of the oil it produces from Egyptian and India seed.

Some lots of edible oils, in quantities of more than 100 bbls., for near deliveries were quoted at 50c. for winter yellow and white, and 52c. for butter oil; there are other and smaller quantities that range anywhere from 50c up to 53c., and even 55c., as asking prices.

The linseed prices of Europe have held just steady through the week, but they are of reasonable value compared with the cost of cottonseed oil. The soapmakers of Europe are using the linseed freely, of which the statistical position rather favors the buyers.

The mills, some of them, by accepting lower prices, have been able to market supplies of crude oil a little more freely. But the refiners do not care to buy large quantities of the crude oil, and they await developments. There have been late sales of 40 tanks crude in the Indian Territory at 35c., 4 tanks crude, basis prime, in the Southeast, at 34c.; 1 tank do. in the Southeast at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime; also sales of 10 tanks basis prime crude in the Southeast at 34c., and 2

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tanks prime crude at 37c. Later in the week the crude oil market became firmer, with 35c. bid in Texas, and 34@34½c. basis prime in the Southwest.

The late fine weather over the cotton belt is giving prospects of an early cotton crop. In some sections the season is from two weeks to four weeks earlier than that of last year. There is some belief, as well, that the acreage under cultivation, in the Southwest particularly, will be even larger than that of the previous year. However, not much of a definite order is possible, as yet, concerning the acreage planted.

There is some disposition to sell the new crop crude cotton oil, and it is offered for October, November and December deliveries at 30c.

### New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week showed very little life, and the prices dragged along with only feeble changes. There were few buyers and sellers, with a disposition generally among them to await developments. Sales on Saturday (March 30) 100 bbls. prime yellow, May at 43½c.; 100 do. at 43½c. The closing prices then were for prime yellow: April at 44@44½c.; May at 43½@43½c.; July at 42½@43c.; September at 41@42c.; October at 38@38½c.; December at 35@35½c.

Off yellow, April at 41½@43c.; May at 41@42c.  
Good off yellow, April at 42@42½c.; May at 41½@42½c.

On Monday the market opened somewhat firmer, and there was an advance for the day of ½@¾c., but it came about wholly from bidding and not from trading. There were reserved offerings to sell. However, the crude oil was becoming weaker at the mills, and there was at the close of the day some apprehension of the market for the refined at the seaboard. Sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, October at 39c. The closing prices were for prime yellow: April at 44½@45c.; May at 44@44½c.; July at 43½@43½c.; September at 41½@42½c.; October at 38¾@39c.; December at 35@37c.

Off yellow, April at 42@43c.; May at 41½@42½c.

Good off yellow, April at 42½@43½c.; May at 42@43½c.

On Tuesday the changes in the market prices were rather unimportant. The demands were slow, but at the same time there was no especial urging of business on the part of the sellers. There was a good deal of uncertainty, pending not only hard market developments, but the prospects of demand from home consumers. The home demands are, at present, very dull. There is no export interest of importance. Sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, May at 44c.; 200 bbls. do. July at 43½c.; 100 do. at 43½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. October at 39c.; 100 bbls. do. December at 35½c. Closing prices: Prime yellow, April at 44½@45c.; May at 44@44½c.; July at 43½@43½c.; September at

42½@43c.; October at 39@39½c.; December at 35½@36½c.

Off yellow, April at 42@44c.; May at 41@43c.

Good off yellow, April at 42@44c.; May at 42@43½c.

On Wednesday the market opened slack, but soon became firmer, and by the close of the day was ¾c. higher, on account of increased export demand. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, April at 44½c.; 100 bbls. May at 44½c.; 100 do. at 44½c.; 200 bbls. September at 42½c.; 100 do. at 43c.; 300 bbls. October at 39c.; 700 do. at 39½c.; 100 bbls. July at 43½c.; 600 do. at 43½c.; 300 do. at 43½c., and switched 200 bbls. May at 44½c., and 200 bbls. July at 43½c. Closing prices: prime yellow, April at 45@46c.; May at 44½@45c.; July at 43½@44c.; September at 43@43½c.; October at 39@39½c.; December at 36@36½c.

Off yellow, April at 42@43c.; May at 42@43½c.

Good off yellow, April at 42½@44c.; May at 42½@44c.

On Thursday the market opened firm. There was no export demand for prime yellow for near deliveries, but continued inquiry from Marseilles for October to December deliveries of new crop, and some demand from England for new crop, as well as for good off grade for nearer deliveries. There were, however, somewhat increased distributions of the oil on home account. The closing market showed a further gain in prices. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, April, 45½c.; 100 do., May, 44½c.; 300 do., 45c.; 100 do., 45½c.; 100 do., 45c.; 100 bbls., July, 43½c.; 400 do., 44c.; 300 do., 44½c.; 100 bbls. September, 43c.; 200 bbls. October, 39½c. Closing prices: Prime yellow, April, 45½@45½c.; May, 44½@45½c.; July, 44@44½c.; September, 43@43½c.; October, 39½@39½c.; December, 35½@36½c.

Off yellow, April, 42@44c.; May, 43@44c.

Good off yellow, April, 43½@43½c.; May, 43½@43½c.

(Continued on page 40.)

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### CABLE MARKETS

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 29.—Cottonseed oil market steady at 42 florins for butter oil, 38 florins for prime summer yellow, and 35½ florins for off oil.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 29.—Cottonseed oil market steady to firm at 54 marks for off oil, 59 marks for p. s. y. and 69 for white oil and butter oil. Quote off oil at 53½ marks for prime summer yellow, 59 marks for prime summer white and butter oil.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 29.—Cotton oil market is easy at 70 francs for off oil.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 5.—The market is steady at 70 francs for May and September, and 61 francs for October and December p. s. y.; winter oil nominal at 80 francs.

#### Liverpool.

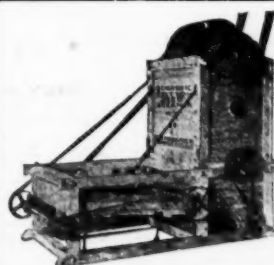
(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 5.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 26½s. for off oil and 28s. for prime summer yellow, c. i. f. English ports.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 4.—In our last letter we pointed out the exceedingly strong statistical position of cottonseed oil. Same has asserted itself through the scarcity of actual oil and caused an advance of 1½c. for the week. The foreign markets have bought some high grade oils of the old crop, and (Continued on page 40.)



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**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 3, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-06.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Alesand, Norway.....	5	175	—
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	60	—
Abo, Russia.....	20	—	—
Acajutla, Salvador.....	16	12	—
Adelaide, Australia.....	0	—	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	568	2,872	—
Algiers, Algeria.....	6,715	3,008	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	468	238	—
Amapala, Hon.....	4	10	—
Ancona, Italy.....	—	150	—
Antigua, West Indies.....	398	645	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	520	2,055	5,600
Aunacion, Venezuela.....	20	53	—
Auckland, New Zealand.....	68	77	—
Arna, West Indies.....	269	—	—
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	941	—
Barbados, West Indies.....	608	527	—
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	50	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	125	123	—
Berbec, Br. Guiana.....	84	—	—
Bergen, Norway.....	500	200	—
Berlin, Germany.....	—	12	—
Bissao, Port Guiana.....	13	—	—
Bombay, India.....	142	0	—
Bone, Algeria.....	675	81	—
Bordeaux, France.....	1,045	3,640	—
Braila, Roumania.....	100	175	—
Bremer, Germany.....	349	205	—
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	15	—	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	24	138	—
Bristol, England.....	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.....	1,092	1,430	—
Calcutta, India.....	—	77	—
Callao, Peru.....	—	40	—
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	90	—
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	42	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	521	1,019	—
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	101	—
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	100	—
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	8	—
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	309	232	—
Cebu, Brazil.....	—	6	—
Christians, Norway.....	525	980	—
Christiansand, Norway.....	75	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	219	397	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	10	44	—
Colon, Panama.....	19	606	468
Conakry, Africa.....	10	194	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	275	745	—
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	184	110	—
Cork, Ireland.....	30	—	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	14	41	—
Dantzig, Germany.....	400	2,133	1,700
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	62	9	—
Demarara, British Guiana.....	1,120	1,140	—
Dorchester, Norway.....	150	150	—
Dublin, Ireland.....	1,375	150	—
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	65	—
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	37	—	—
Dunkirk, France.....	125	1,940	—
Flume, Austria.....	—	365	—
Fort de France, West Indies.....	671	80	—
Freemantle, Australia.....	—	6	—
Galatz, Roumania.....	50	2,175	1,333
Genoa, Italy.....	250	9,442	7,365
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	195	70
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	3,880	1,682
Glasgow, Scotland.....	130	2,673	4,667
Gonaives, Haiti.....	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	500	1,270
Grand Bassam, W. Africa.....	—	37	11
Granada, Spain.....	—	37	11
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	529	2,409	918
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	22	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	14	14	59
Half Jack, W. Africa.....	—	4	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	2,161	5,187
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba.....	563	3,837	2,733
Havre, France.....	—	10,236	15,939
Helsingborg, Sweden.....	—	—	28
Helsingfors, Finland.....	—	75	155
Hull, England.....	—	—	6
Iaguas, W. I.....	—	—	3
Jacmel, Haiti.....	—	—	—
Kingston, West Indies.....	40	1,486	2,081
Kobe, Japan.....	—	—	1,598
Konigsberg, Germany.....	—	800	700
Kustnaff, Roumania.....	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	75	113
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	39	—
Leghorn, Italy.....	125	3,168	657
Leith, Scotland.....	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	—	20
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,756	3,866
London, England.....	250	5,226	3,558
Macoris, San Domingo.....	—	306	521
Malmö, Norway.....	—	—	21
Malta, Island of.....	—	1,910	2,650
Manchester, England.....	—	3,350	1,037
Manaos, Brazil.....	—	—	15
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	—	59
Marseilles, France.....	900	38,082	39,794
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	704	2,750
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	57	259
Matanzas, West Indies.....	69	283	84
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	38	263
Mexico, Mexico.....	—	6	—
Monte Cristi, San Domingo.....	—	—	34
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	2,224	2,506
Naples, Italy.....	—	350	572
Newcastle, England.....	—	40	25

Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	40	29
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,200	1,068
Oruro, Bolivia.....	—	42	—
Panama, Panama.....	—	61	—
Para, Brazil.....	—	10	—
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	950	915
Philippville, Algeria.....	—	131	—
Point a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	40	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	21	70
Port Au Prince, West Indies.....	5	33	52
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	146	48
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	12	—
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	39	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	4	—
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	75	50
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	5	240
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	132	81
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	—	7	—
Riga, Russia.....	—	—	9
Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil.....	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	608	3,275	3,150
Rosario, Argentine Republic.....	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	22,192	6,840
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	35	—
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	121	147
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	17	—
Samana, San Domingo.....	—	6	—
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.....	—	1,323	1,314
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	1,028	402
Santos, Brazil.....	—	1,356	1,075
Second, W. Africa.....	—	10	10
Shanghai, China.....	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	—	20
Southampton, England.....	—	625	875
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	170	244
Stettin, Germany.....	150	5,654	4,713
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	80	285
Swansea, Wales.....	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia.....	—	9	25
Talcahuana, Chile.....	—	202	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6	24
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	100	632
Trieste, Austria.....	173	1,983	67,007
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	17	165
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	350	224
Turks Island, West Indies.....	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Chile.....	421	2,296	885
Venice, Italy.....	1,254	10,172	7,624
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	5	75	245
Wellington, New Zealand.....	14	45	37
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	38	33
Total.....	0,522	177,476	237,015

**From New Orleans.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	9,311	7,886
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	315	275
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	—	27
Blenheims, Nicaragua.....	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France.....	100	775	3,253
Bremen, Germany.....	—	5,365	5,200
Bristol, England.....	—	525	800
Christiana, Norway.....	—	600	450
Colon, Panama.....	—	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	3,375	6,143
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	295	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	350	500
Genoa, Italy.....	—	752	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	2,200	1,685
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	16,872	17,495
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,598	912
Havre, France.....	—	10,071	2,265
Hull, England.....	—	135	—
Liverpool, England.....	900	13,697	7,526
London, England.....	275	12,675	5,350
Manchester, England.....	—	999	600
Marseilles, France.....	—	19,350	8,200
Port Barrios, Central Am.....	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	67,091	72,902
Swansea, Wales.....	—	50	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	50	423
Trieste, Austria.....	—	50	4,550
Venice, Italy.....	—	100	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	179	100
Total.....	1,275	167,473	143,742

**From Galveston.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany.....	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	800	201
Hamburg, Germany.....	440	7,116	3,000
Havana, Cuba.....	74	436	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,000	—
London, England.....	—	590	—
Reval, Russia.....	—	490	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	3,460	45,663	27,467
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	8,822
Trieste, Austria.....	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	6,700	3,040
Total.....	3,953	63,275	45,200

**From Baltimore.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	320	1,479
Bremen, Germany.....	—	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	—	150
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,140	2,898
Havre, France.....	—	300	400
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	600
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,795	4,765
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	50	—
Total.....	—	9,505	10,440

**From Philadelphia.**

Christiana, Norway.....	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	375	—

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	612	161
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	—	200
Total.....	—	1,062	361

**From Savannah.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	53	—
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	120	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	7,104	3,510
Christiana, Norway.....	—	—	844
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	4,565	3,446
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,259	3,432
Havre, France.....	—	1,029	2,980
London, England.....	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	29,676	24,650
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria.....	—	—	321
Total.....	—	46,706	39,705

**From Newport News.**

Amsterdam, Holland.....	—	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300	15,180
Liverpool, England.....	—	3,000	1,058
London, England.....	—	56	909
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	9,404
Total.....	—	3,646	27,684

**From All Other Ports.**

Canada.....	500	13,300	8,825
Germany.....	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	300	—
Guatemala.....	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	200	—
Honduras.....	—	—	8
Japan.....	—	—	2
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	10
Mexico.....	—	—	2
Salvador.....	—	—	69
Total.....	500	13,899	9,327

**Recapitulation.**

From New York.....	6,522	177,476	237,015
From New Orleans.....	1,275	167,473	143,742
From Galveston.....	3,953	63,275	48,760
From Baltimore.....	—	9,505	10,440
From Philadelphia.....	—	1,062	361
From Savannah.....	—	46,706	39,705
From Newport News.....	—	3,646	27,684
From all other ports.....	500	13,899	9,327
Total.....	12,280	483,042	516,534

Owing to an error by the New York Custom House in reporting export items, an exportation of 5,300 barrels of oil to Antwerp was recorded in The National Provisioner's table of exports last week. The correct figure was 100 barrels. The correction in the totals will be found in this week's tables.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 4.—Market quiet and steady, with light trading. Prime crude oil, 35c.; prime loose cake, \$18; prime meal, \$20 f. o. b. mill.

**Kansas City.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 4.—Cottonseed oil market weak and declining; sales of prime crude at 35c. f. o. b. mills, and bleachable yellow, 40c. Texas and now offered thereat, with buyers scarce.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 4.—Cottonseed oil market quiet. Basis prime crude nominally 33c. Choice meal, \$22.50; prime, \$20. Hulls, \$9.25 sacked, \$5.75@6 loose.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 4.—Crude oil 36c. for basis prime. Prime meal, \$22.50 f. o. b. mill. Hulls \$8.50, Atlanta, loose.

**JULIUS DAVIDSON**

Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 308 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Packers state that an easier money market is causing a better demand for hides, and that there is more inquiry from tanners now than for some time past. The packers also claim that the entire market looks better and that conditions will improve from now on if nothing happens to harm general business. Tanners, on the other hand, state that the market, if such a thing could be possible, is even weaker now than it was previously. Although packers report increased inquiry, there is no business of account being reported, and in the absence of sales prices continue on a nominal basis. Native steers of late salting are nominal at 14@14½c., with last sales of small peddling lots at the outside figure, and buyers stating that they are not interested in any large blocks of February and March natives even at 14c. Texas steers continue firm and in fair demand, but it is learned that recently reported sales of heavy Texas at 15½c. were not so, and that 15¼c. is the best figure that has so far been secured. Other sales of heavy Texas have been at 15c., as previously noted, and last transactions in light and extreme Texas were at 15c. and 14½c., respectively. Butt brands continue very much neglected, and it is doubted if a block of these could be sold at better than 13½c. Colorados are also nominal, but in a better position than butt brands, owing to being in smaller supply. Branded cows are nominal at 14@14½c., according to points, with no sales. Native cows are still in the same weak and nominal position. Buyers state that they have been practically offered all weight native cows at 13c., but that they are not in the market at that figure. Native bulls continue nominal at 11½@12c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Some of the dealers here state that they would not sell buffs at 11c. and 10c., but as based on the sale made yesterday at those figures, as previously reported, the market on late receipts long haired and grubby buffs is not quotable at any higher rates. There are other lots of hides that are offered here at 11c. and 10c., and a large car of cows running 25 lbs. and up and averaging about 48 lbs. was sold from a Western point at 10¾c., selected, and freight paid by the seller to Chicago. Good lots of hides are bringing proportionately better prices than present stock and a large dealer here now claims to have made sales last week that were not reported at the time of eleven carloads of buffs and heavy cows together, of late fall and early winter takeoff, at 12c. This sale could probably not be duplicated today, however, as since then the market on late receipt buffs has dropped to 11c., and last week dealers were nominally quoting these at 11½@11¾c. No sales of

late receipt heavy cows are reported, and these are nominally ranged from 11¼@11½c. Extremes are quotable along with buffs at 11c., and ordinary lots of heavy steers rule at 12@12½c. nominal. Bulls are also in an entirely nominal position, with buyers' ideas not over 10c. and 9c. on selection, and dealers trying to get over these figures. The same dealer who reported selling early winter buffs at 12c., noted above, also claims to have sold last week two cars of branded steers and cows at 12c.

**NOTE.**—The general opinion in packer and country hide circles is that if large tanners would enter the market for a large block of hides that tanners generally throughout the country would follow suit and that the complexion of the market would be quickly changed.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market is weaker and the situation feels the effect of the hide market. Buyers have reduced their bids on all kinds of skins, and are now talking that they will not pay over 15¾c. for Chicago cities on account of the expected increase in receipts. Most bids for ordinary outside cities are not over 15½c., and 15¼c. for countries, but holders are not willing to sell as yet, except at ¼c. more at least over these figures. Kips are dull and nominal, and quotable anywhere from 10@11c., selected, as to lots. Deacons are also easy.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues easy, with no further sales reported. Last transactions in the packer market were reported at \$2 to \$2.05 for sheep, \$1.80@1.85 for Chicago lambs, and 60@65c. for shearlings. Fresh butcher countries continue at \$1.30@1.70.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Market weak at \$4.60.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market is quiet with light offerings outside of recently arrived Central Americans, etc. One lot of 400 Cubans, wet salted, sold at 13½c.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No further sales have been reported, and the market is dull and weak, and nominal at last selling prices. It is reported that bids have been made of 11½c., selected, for packer cows, but it cannot be learned that any sales have as yet been made.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—There were about half a dozen large New York State and Pennsylvania dealers here trying to sell hides and skins, but it cannot be learned that much business was effected. Some of the buyers here are taking hides in small lots from regular shippers at 12c. for steers, 11c. for cows, and 10c. for bulls, all on selection, but they are not in the market at these figures for hides offered by strange shippers. The last sale reported here of car lots of hides was at 10¾c. flat, but some buyers won't pay over 10½c. flat for straight carloads. Very few of the large hide buyers have any of their buyers out on the road. Calfskins are weaker. Some large buyers have withdrawn from the market on New York City calfskins at \$1.40, \$1.80 and \$2 to \$2.02½, and state that they will have to

get stock cheaper before they will be interested. Country calfskins are about 5c. apiece weaker and some skins are obtainable at \$1.20, \$1.60 and \$1.85 selected. One car of mostly light weights was offered at \$1.20, \$1.60 and \$1.90, selected, but was refused by a buyer here. Cables from Europe report a weaker market there on green salted skins.

## New York Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Hides have dropped to an unexpectedly low level. The break in buff hides in Chicago, where they are selling liberally at 11c., selected, has put a damper on the country buying. Hides are accumulating in dealers' and country butchers' hands, as tanners refuse to buy at present values. They feel quite confident of being able to buy buff hides at 10c., selected, in carload lots. Country butchers, who have not sold, have been losing considerably. Quotations: No. 1 steer hides, 60 lbs. and up, 10½c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 10¼c.; No. 1 bulls, 9c. No. 2s one cent less in each case.

**CALFSKINS.**—The calfskin market has been influenced by the break in hides, and the situation is easier. Skins are quoted at 5c. apiece off of last figures.

## Chicago Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market has established itself on an 11c. basis for buffs and cows, selected. It would look, however, that to move many hides the prices would have to come lower. Tanners are out of the market and very little is doing. Quotations: No. 1 steers, 11½c.; light steers and cows, 10½c.; bulls, 9½c.

**CALFSKINS.**—The situation is easier. In the absence of sales the market is nominal.

## PACKING HOUSE VENTILATION.

Mechanical ventilating apparatus consisting of fan with suitable pipe connections is being installed by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, Mass., for packing house ventilation for the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

## Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

**22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS**

Warehouse: 99 Cold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

# Chicago Section

And headquarters remains in Chicago.

Who said Mullaney wasn't a mascot?

Wet your new bonnet on Easter Sunday?

Chicago has been officially placed in the two million class.

Poor old man, he does the best he can—and that ain't so worse.

Busse will now begin to get busy, and it's a safe bet many alleged Democrats will get it in the neck.

Chicago's two lady politicians, Dr. Cornelia De Bey and Miss Margaret Haley, are looking for another job.

See the Modern Order of Ananias and Sapphira has a new member this week. Welcome, brother Harriman!

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$1,800 net to the buyer. Not many changing hands, however.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 29, averaged seven cents per pound.

Mayor Dunne was unfortunate in having Willie and his "yellows" for champions. Muck isn't such a popular diet in Chicago as it once was.

Fowler's Canadian Company, Hamilton, Ontario, will build a large up-to-date hog house in the near future. This addition will make the plant one of the very best in Canada.

Last Tuesday was election day and Wednesday a. m. there was not a Democrat to be found in the city, suburbs or prairies. They have four years to think it over this time.

Hog packing at Chicago from March 1 to March 30, as compared with previous years, was as follows: 1907, 451,000; 1906, 443,000; 1905, 485,000; 1904, 493,000; 1903, 497,000; 1902, 681,000.

W. H. Frocter, recently deceased, left property amounting to ten millions of dollars to be equally divided among his five children.

Mr. Procter was the head of the firm of Procter & Gamble, soap manufacturers, of Cincinnati.

Now that the election is over, the successful and unsuccessful candidates will have time to think over what first-class sons of biscuits the papers have been busy trying to make them out to be. Don't worry over lost chances, fellows. Keep your weather eye open for the next that comes along.

Chas. A. Meade, for many years assistant to General Manager W. E. Skinner of the International Stock Show, and for the past two years assistant secretary of the Chicago Automobile Club, has resigned to go South for his health. The members of the club and his host of friends deeply regret losing him, for a better fellow never lived. Everybody sincerely hopes he will quickly recover his health.

Official figures of the receipts of meat animals at the Chicago Stock Yards for March, 1907, as compared with receipts for March, 1906, are as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	230,341	227,368
Calves .....	28,304	30,180
Hogs .....	578,632	621,277
Sheep .....	273,229	375,278

Official figures of the shipments for March, 1907, compared with March, 1906, are:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	112,105	112,739
Calves .....	1,216	761
Hogs .....	186,240	223,207
Sheep .....	76,432	125,304

Reports from Fort Worth, Tex., giving dressing-out figures on the show steers at the recent stock show there, furnish best evidence of the high quality of cattle on exhibit. The grand champion load of two-year-olds, averaging 1,276 lbs., which sold to Armour & Company at \$7.00, made a dressing percentage of 63.45, while the second premium load of three-year-olds, averaging 1,396 lbs., dressed 64.90 per cent. and numerous other lots of three-year-olds went above 63 per cent. The first premium load of yearling heifers dressed 62.57 per cent. and first premium yearling steers 61.26 per cent. The first premium single three-year-old steer dressed 67.46 per cent., and first premium two-year-old 66.90 per cent.

Following is the number of hogs slaughtered at Chicago by packers and city butchers for 1907 to March 30:

Armour & Co.....	397,500
Swift & Company.....	298,000
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	163,300
Anglo-American .....	111,100
Morris & Co.....	131,700
Boyd-Lunham Company .....	88,000
Hammond Company.....	73,600
Continental Packing Company.....	45,900
Boore & Co.....	55,300
Roberts & Oake.....	56,200
Western Packing Company.....	55,000
Butchers and outside packers.....	245,400
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,721,000</b>

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Stocks of provisions on hand at chief centers at the close of business on March 30, 1907, compared with a year ago, were as follows, according to official reports:

Chicago.		
	March 31, 1907.	March 31, 1906.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	19,582	14,486
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '05 to Oct. 1, '06.....	960	7,286
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	38,787	27,815
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '06.....	28,872	41,767
Other kinds of lard.....	19,908	11,902
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.....	13,396,815	7,806,005
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.....	33,573	70,511
Short clear middles, lbs	699,210	694,245
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.....	2,745,576	5,900,965
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.....	210,033	.....
Extra short rib middles	3,479,615	5,178,459
Long clear middles, lbs.	.....	23,802
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	252,205	233,354
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	1,123,543	747,636
S. P. hams, lbs.....	34,425,292	35,027,921
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	18,895,755	19,785,371
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	7,181,252	9,773,897
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	10,454,208	11,261,600
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.....	.....	.....
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	40,442,731	6,990,059
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	7,689,493	8,893,933
<b>Total cut meats, lbs.....</b>	<b>111,029,301</b>	<b>112,387,758</b>

\*In storage tanks and tierces.

## General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. I. C. McWEN, Sec. & Treas.  
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,  
CHICAGO.

**PACKERS' SUPPLIES** of every description for every department.  
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.  
**FULL LINES. PROMPT DELIVERY.**

## Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (18 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.  
**CHURCHILL & SPALDING**  
422 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

## ZACHARY T. DAVIS

Architect  
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO  
Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

## THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago  
**Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,**  
Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Materials



**"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"**  
**IMPROVE YOUR PLACE**  
**AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES**  
**Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .**  
**WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists**  
**315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.**

**MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.**

	Received.	
	March, 1907.	March, 1906.
Pork, bbls. ....	30	495
Lard, gross weight, lbs. ....	4,906,161	7,174,457
Meats, gross weight, lbs. ....	17,017,138	21,484,263
Live hogs, No. ....	632,578	669,334
Dressed hogs, No. ....	17	
	Shipped.	
Pork, bbls. ....	13,911	18,212
Lard, gross weight, lbs. ....	33,072,050	32,852,678
Meats, gross weight, lbs. ....	51,862,862	67,671,033
Live hogs, No. ....	186,240	223,207
Dressed hogs, No. ....	10,184	7,357
Average weight of hogs received March, 228; March, 1906, 218; March, 1905, 211.		

**Kansas City.**

	March 30, 1907.	March 31, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	141	619
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	3,102	1,985
P. S. lard, contract, tes. ....	9,066	1,529
Other kinds lard, tes. ....	4,455	7,451
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	3,323,800	4,459,900
Ex. short rib middles, lbs. ....	3,201,100	1,477,400
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	412,300	75,400
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs. ....	7,813,400	8,600,700
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	262,500	
Dry salt shoulders, ....	1,742,200	951,400
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	4,429,200	5,120,200
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	516,100	524,900
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	14,713,700	15,789,800
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	3,216,000	5,106,100
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs. ....	4,356,300	3,968,500
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	5,052,000	3,527,900
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	5,404,700	5,849,200

Total cut meats, lbs. 54,218,800 55,713,900

**LIVE HOGS.**

	March, 1907.	March, 1906.
Received .....	218,103	196,265
Shipped .....	838	7,941
Driven out .....	214,904	190,665
Average weight .....	221	210

**Omaha.**

	March 30, 1907.	March 31, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	29	129
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	1,908	2,004
P. S. lard, contract, tes. ....	1,180	618
Other kinds lard, tes. ....	1,643	1,787
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	3,040,537	2,210,828
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	350,555	54,972
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs. ....	6,790,816	5,653,373
Ex. short rib middles, lbs. ....	2,848,191	2,267,121
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	63,000	17,684
D. S. shoulders, lbs. ....	978,515	496,746
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	673,245	429,086
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	9,254,908	9,076,590
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	4,326,128	4,677,096
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	3,065,867	3,043,610
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	2,563,703	2,372,548

## Simplex Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor.  
 All Leading Jobbers sell it.  
 Or write **HARRY HELLER & CO., Chicago**

S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	5,219,817	3,207,048
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	2,857,473	3,807,909

Total cut meats, lbs. 42,034,755 37,314,611

**LIVE HOGS.**

	March, 1907.	March, 1906.
Received .....	198,322	222,703
Shipped .....	1,251	6,867
Driven out .....	197,071	215,836
Average weight .....	244	228

**St. Joseph.**

	March 30, 1907.	March 31, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	6	88
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	830	1,356
P. S. lard, contract, tes. ....	5,312	4,111
Other kinds lard, tes. ....	1,270	664
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	3,731,863	2,325,416
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	777,041	409,263
Extra clear middles, lbs. ....	3,210,465	4,272,191
Extra rib middles, lbs. ....	2,229,976	2,599,515
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	63,675	41,041
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....	476,788	207,255
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	8,310,800	7,763,223
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	119,000	145,745
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	4,149,451	6,412,536
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	2,436,480	2,570,133
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs. ....	1,075,300	2,599,247
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	913,000	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	2,239,350	2,037,416
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	3,988,580	4,402,167

Total cut meats, lbs. 33,721,769 35,785,148

**LIVE HOGS.**

	March, 1907.	March, 1906.
Received .....	143,119	160,429
Shipped .....	4,236	2,254
Driven out .....	139,016	158,316
Average weight .....	233	222

**O. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST****FOR SMALL PACKERS**

403 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.,



*This cut does not show arrangement of sticking rail as now built. Rail is now arranged to run at right angles with face of machine. This eliminates all danger of a hog falling on the shackles. New illustration will appear soon. X X Write for prices.*

**FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING SUPPLY HOUSES**

**Milwaukee.**

	March 30, 1907.	March 31, 1906.
Mess pork, winter pkd., (new), bbls. ....	7,029	8,069
Mess pork, winter pkd., bbls. ....	7	12
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	1,734	3,374
P. S. lard, contract, tes. ....	1,146	61
Other kinds lard, tes. ....	1,091	747
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	5,788,978	5,102,382
Ex. short rib middles, lbs. ....	669,019	502,726
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	22,684	56,483
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs. ....	514,312	593,399
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	12,683	39,971
D. S. shoulders, lbs. ....	775,699	170,008
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	701,770	191,700
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	5,536,360	6,503,300
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	3,052,858	2,399,993
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	1,191,375	1,416,095
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	1,254,000	1,187,012
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	1,299,700	967,200
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	5,599,359	4,460,863

Total cut meats, lbs. 26,418,797 23,591,632

**STOCKS OF LARD**

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on April 1st, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1907. April 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1906. April 1.	1905. April 1.	1904. April 1.	1903. April 1.
Liverpool and Manchester .....	14,500	14,000	21,000	25,500	27,000	11,000
Other British Ports .....	17,000	15,000	11,000	15,000	5,000	2,500
Hamburg .....	25,000	20,000	14,000	9,000	12,000	12,000
Bremen .....	2,000	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000
Berlin .....	6,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	1,500
Baltic Ports .....	19,500	18,500	16,500	17,500	13,000	13,000
Amsterdam .....						
Rotterdam .....	2,500	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	1,500
Mannheim .....						
Antwerp .....	3,500	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,500	7,000
French Ports .....	1,600	1,400	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,100
Italian and Spanish Ports .....	500	500	1,000	750	500	500
Total in Europe .....	92,100	79,900	79,000	78,450	70,200	51,100
Afloat for Europe .....	60,000	75,000	85,000	90,000	45,000	40,000
Total in Europe and afloat .....	152,100	154,900	164,000	168,450	115,200	91,100
Chicago Prime Steam .....	28,872	31,655	41,767	102,977	78,137	11,108
Chicago other kinds .....	19,908	17,566	11,902	19,575	18,209	10,800
East St. Louis .....	460	570	1,225	6,426	2,900	125
Kansas City .....	13,521	15,061	8,980	4,562	11,837	3,709
Omaha .....	2,823	3,133	2,405	1,567	3,995	2,842
New York .....	4,809	7,012	5,085	5,364	6,535	6,136
Milwaukee .....	2,237	2,380	776	9,686	7,271	903
South St. Joseph .....	6,582	7,436	5,443	3,911	6,604	1,508
Total tierces .....	231,312	239,713	241,583	322,518	250,688	128,231

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 25.....	25,035	806	47,246	25,290
Tuesday, March 26.....	2,520	3,914	14,867	13,612
Wednesday, March 27.....	12,786	1,094	19,027	14,827
Thursday, March 28.....	4,181	1,879	12,421	8,938
Friday, March 29.....	1,243	304	9,826	3,440
Saturday, March 30.....	417	18	4,579	2,874

Total last week.....	46,088	8,616	110,347	71,720
Previous week.....	61,755	6,462	156,594	76,636
Cor. week 1906.....	55,730	9,229	132,979	86,958
Cor. week 1905.....	50,744	9,509	133,943	92,486

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 25.....	7,408	—	11,798	5,637
Tuesday, March 26.....	4,930	135	4,891	4,878
Wednesday, March 27.....	3,280	116	5,523	2,557
Thursday, March 28.....	3,863	23	6,076	3,750
Friday, March 29.....	3,326	122	3,572	2,161
Saturday, March 30.....	417	18	4,579	2,874

Total last week.....	22,954	414	36,439	21,857
Previous week.....	29,690	215	47,244	21,058
Cor. week 1906.....	24,855	41	42,892	28,217
Cor. week 1905.....	23,037	279	53,018	30,416

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	797,446	82,263	2,065,463	1,005,061
Year ago.....	777,893	68,970	2,253,831	1,082,517
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending March 30, 1907.....				371,000
Week previous.....				484,000
Year ago.....				440,000
Two years ago.....				396,000
Year to March 30, 1907.....				6,403,000
Same period 1906.....				6,416,000
Same period 1905.....				6,606,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week March 30, 1907.....	130,000	271,400	192,800	
Week ago.....	158,500	406,400	209,900	
Year ago.....	140,400	300,000	224,500	
Two years ago.....	122,000	313,200	185,200	
Year to March 30, 1907.....	2,108,000	4,890,000	2,357,000	
Same period 1906.....	2,066,000	5,040,000	2,354,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 30, 1907:				
Armour & Co.....			17,200	
Swift & Co.....			12,500	
Anglo-American.....			5,000	
Boyd-Lunham.....			5,100	
H. Moore & Co.....			2,900	
Continental P. Co.....			1,700	
Hammond & Co.....			3,400	
Morris & Co.....			5,700	
Roberts & Oake.....			3,900	
S. & Co.....			8,000	
Western Packing Co.....			4,400	
Omaha Packing Co.....			5,000	
Other packers.....			8,100	

Total.....			82,000	
Week ago.....			121,800	
Year ago.....			90,700	
Two years ago.....			106,800	

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week March 30, 1907.....	\$5.50	\$6.27	\$5.55	\$7.70
Previous week.....	5.55	6.53	5.60	7.60
Year ago.....	5.10	6.39	5.25	6.35
Two years ago.....	5.40	5.34	5.45	7.20
Three years ago.....	4.55	5.36	4.80	5.40

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.90@6.00
Common to good steers.....	4.75@5.00
Inferior to common steers.....	3.50@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.00
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.80@5.00
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.25
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.40
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@3.75
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.75@4.25
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.00
Calves, good to choice.....	6.25@7.50

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$6.50 @6.57 1/2
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows 6.57 1/2 @6.70	
Mixed packers with barrow tops, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.55 @6.70
Light barrow butchers, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.60 @6.72 1/2
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.55 @6.65
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 180 lbs.....	6.55 @6.67 1/2
Rough sows and coarse stags, 390 to 400 lbs.....	5.50 @6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75 @5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.50 @5.80
Pigs, 160 to 125 lbs.....	6.00 @6.60

## SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$5.25@6.00
Native wethers.....	5.25@6.50
Fed western wethers.....	5.25@6.40
Common to fair ewes.....	4.00@5.00
Good to prime native lambs.....	7.25@8.00
Common to fair native lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Fed western lambs.....	7.25@8.15
Shorn lambs.....	6.15@6.75
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.75@7.25
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	7.00@7.75
Feeding wethers.....	5.25@6.25
Bucks and stags.....	4.25@5.50
Cull sheep.....	2.50@4.30
Cull lambs.....	2.25@3.50
	5.00@5.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.  
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

Lard:				
May.....	8.97	9.00	8.95	8.97
July.....	9.07	9.07	9.05	9.07
Ribs:				
May.....	8.72	8.72	8.70	8.72
July.....	8.92	8.92	8.87	8.90
Pork:				
May.....	16.37	16.37	16.30	16.35
July.....	16.25	16.32	16.25	16.30

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1907.				
Lard:				
May.....	9.02	9.02	9.00	9.02
July.....	9.12	9.15	9.10	9.15
Ribs:				
May.....	8.77	8.80	8.75	8.80
July.....	8.95	8.97	8.92	8.97
Pork:				
May.....	16.37	16.45	16.37	16.45
July.....	16.37	16.45	16.37	16.45

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1907.  
Election Day. No market.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1907.				
Lard:				
May.....	9.02	9.02	8.92	8.95
July.....	9.17	9.17	9.02	9.05
Ribs:				
May.....	8.72	8.72	8.70	8.70
July.....	9.00	9.00	8.85	8.87
Pork:				
May.....	16.47	16.47	16.25	16.30
July.....	16.40	16.40	16.25	16.30

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.				
Lard:				
May.....	8.90	8.95	8.85	8.85
July.....	9.00	9.02	8.97	8.97
Ribs:				
May.....	8.67	8.70	8.62	8.62
July.....	8.82	8.85	8.75	8.77
Pork:				
May.....	16.20	16.20	16.10	16.10
July.....	16.20	16.20	16.10	16.10

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907.				
LARD—				
May.....	885	892	885	892
July.....	895	905	895	902
RIBS—				
May.....	860	865	860	862
July.....	875	882	872	880
PORK—				
May.....	1,600	1,612	1,600	1,612
July.....	1,605	1,620	1,605	1,620

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.  
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, April 3.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11 1/2 @11 1/2; 12@14 ave., 11 1/4; 14@16 ave., 11 1/4 @11 1/4; 18@20 ave., 11 1/2 @11 1/2; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 8 1/2; 6@8 ave., 8; 8@10 ave., 7 1/2; 10@12 ave., 7 1/2; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8 1/2; 12@14 ave., 8 1/2; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13@13 1/4; 18@20 ave., 13@13 1/4; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11 1/4; 10@12 ave., 11 1/4; 12@14 ave., 11 1/4; 14@16 ave., 11 1/4; 18@20 ave., 11 3/4; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10 3/4; 14@16 ave., 10 3/4; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12 3/4; 18@20 ave., 12 3/4; 20@22 ave., 12 3/4; 22@24 ave., 12 3/4; 24@26 ave., 12 1/2; 26@28 ave., 12 1/2; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 8 1/4; 6@7 ave., 8 1/4; 6@8 ave., 8; 7@9 ave., 7 1/2; 8@10 ave., 7 1/2; 10@12 ave., 7 1/2; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8 1/2; 10@12 ave., 8 1/2; 12@14 ave., 8 1/2; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13 1/2; 8@10 ave., 12 1/2; 10@12 ave., 11 1/2.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16 @18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10 @12 1/2
Beef Stew.....	5 @8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10 @10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8 @10
Corned Flanks.....	4 @5
Round Steaks.....	10 @12 1/2
Round Roasts.....	10 @12 1/2
Shoulder Steaks.....	8 @10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8 @10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7 @7
Rolls Roast.....	10 @12 1/2

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.00
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	10
Fore Quarters.....	12 1/2
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22
Chops, Frenched.....	10 each

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12 1/2 @
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	3
Hind Quarters.....	12 1/2
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12 1/2 @
Pork Chops.....	14 @
Pork Tenderloins.....	22
Pork Butts.....	11 @
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	6
Leaf Lard.....	11 @

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14
Fore Quarters.....	16
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	6
Tallow.....	4 1/2
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80 @85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	12 @13
Turkeys.....	12 @12
Fowls.....	12 1/2 @13
Roosters.....	8 @8
Ducks.....	13 @13 1/2
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00 @7.50

## Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12 @12 1/2
Chickens.....	11 @12 1/2
Ducks.....	8 @10
Geese.....	5 @7

## Veal.

Choice.....	9 @10
Good.....	8 @9
Medium.....	6 @8
Coarse.....	5 @6
Coarse, small.....	4 @5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	12 @12
Ribs, No. 2.....	10 @10
Ribs, No. 3.....	7 @7
Loin, No. 1.....	18 @18
Loin, No. 2.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Loin, No. 3.....	8 @8
Rounds, No. 1.....	8 @8
Rounds, No. 2.....	7 @7
Rounds, No. 3.....	6 @6 1/2
Chucks, No. 1.....	7 @7
Chucks, No. 2.....	5 @5 1/2
Chucks, No. 3.....	4 @4 1/2
Plates, No. 1.....	4 @4
Plates, No. 2.....	3 @3
Plates, No. 3.....	3 @3 1/2

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	23 @23
Creamery Extra.....	21 @21
Creamery Firsts.....	27 @27
Creamery Seconds.....	22 @22
Dairies, Choice.....	27 @27
Dairies, Firsts.....	25 @25
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	10 @20
Renovated.....	24 @25

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@18
Prime Firsts.....	@17
Firsts.....	@16
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	@15

## GEORGE LITTLE LIMITED

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Established over 50 Years

Invite correspondence with Packers desirous of finding an outlet on the English Market for

BACON, HAMS,  
LARD, DAIRY  
PRODUCTS, ETC.

A good opportunity for an enterprising house to get into touch with British consumers.

# CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	6 @ 7
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	6 @ 7
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7
Hind Quarters	1.30 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.25 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steers Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Boneless Chucks	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Medium Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	15 1/2 @ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22 @ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 21
Strip Loins	9 @ 9 1/2
Striplin Butts	12 @ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	11 @ 11 1/2
Rolls	12 @ 12 1/2
Rump Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Trimnings	4 @ 4 1/2
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	13 @ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 1/2 @ 11
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 5
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Brains	5 @ 5
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5
Brains	5 @ 5

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	11 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	12 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	13 1/2 @ 14
Good Racks	10 @ 10

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	50 @ 50
Plucks	30 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	8 @ 9
Good Caul	10 @ 11
Round Dressed Lamb	12 @ 13
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Racks	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9
Tenderloins	22 @ 22
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8
Butts	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hocks	6 @ 6
Trimnings	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tails	5 @ 5
Sauots	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	6 @ 6
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 12
Cans	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	12 @ 12
Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	6 @ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 @ 6
Choice Bologna	7 @ 7
Viennas	8 @ 8
Frankfurters	8 @ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 @ 7
Tongue	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Sausage	9 @ 9
Prepared Sausage	11 @ 11
New England Sausage	12 @ 12
Berliner Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	15 @ 15
Oxford Sausage	15 @ 15
Pollard Sausage	7 @ 7
Leona, Garligh, Knoblauch	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	8 @ 8
Veal Sausage	— @ —
Farm Sausage	14 @ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	9 @ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	15 @ 15
Ham Bologna	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	19 @ 19
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Barles, H. C., New	15 @ 15
Italian Salami, New	20 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat	16 @ 16
Capsicola	17 @ 17

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.50 @ 10.50
Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	8.30 @ 8.30
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	10.50 @ 10.50
Mess Pork	16.50 @ 16.50
Clear Fat Racks	17.25 @ 17.25
Family Back Pork	18.50 @ 18.50
Bean Pork	14.50 @ 14.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	9 @ 9
Lard compounds	8 @ 8
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tes.	1/2 c. over tes.
Half barrels, 1/2 c. over tes.	1/2 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	55 @ 55

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Short Clears	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Bacon meats	1 @ 1 1/4 c. more

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Skinless Hams	15 @ 15
Cans, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.	10 @ 10
Cans, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	10 @ 10
Breakfast bacon, fancy	20 @ 20
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 14
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Inside	16 @ 16
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	20 @ 20
Smoked Hams	21 @ 21

Boiled Picnic Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

### F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
Middles, per set	32 @ 32
Beef bungs, per piece	5 @ 5
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	50 @ 50
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	— @ —
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	25 @ 25
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	18 @ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.85 @ 2.87 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.60
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Enground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	90.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	8.85 @ 8.85
Prime steam, loose	8.50 @ 8.50
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73 @ 73
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 58
No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	48 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 68
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	67 @ 67
Corn oil	4.70 @ 4.70

## TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	6 @ 6
Garbage Grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	43 1/2 @ 44
P. S. Y., soap grade	38 @ 39
Soap, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg., 50 F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.00 @ 1.62 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.10 @ 1.12 1/2
Barrels, oak	1.22 @ 1.25

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Salt	— @ —

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.10

## LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards  
Chicago  
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES  
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL  
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL  
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS  
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# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@5.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.60@ 5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@ 4.50
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@ 5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.70@ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.25@ 5.90

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.75@9.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.00
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.00
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.25@ 8.57
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.60@ 6.00
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.10@7.25
Hogs, medium.....	7.20@ 7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.20@ 7.40
Pigs.....	7.50@ 7.60
Rough.....	6.20@ 6.40

## DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	7 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/4
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/2

## BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 8 c. per lb.;	
No. 3 ribs, 8 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13 1/2 c. per lb.;	
No. 2 loins, 9 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8 c. per lb.;	
No. 1 chucks, 7 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 5 1/2 c. per lb.;	
No. 3 chucks, 5 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 c. per lb.;	
No. 2 rounds, 7 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 c. per lb.	

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 1/2
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	13
Western calves, fair to good.....	11 1/2
Western calves, common.....	10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	10
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	8 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	13 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	14 1/2

Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2
Smoked Picnics, light.....	10
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	10 1/2
Smoked Shoulders.....	10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	15 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut..	\$75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	60.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @ 75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @ 30c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tea or bbls, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	21	24
Mace.....	47	52

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2
Crystals.....	5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	20
No. 2 skins.....	18
No. 3 or branded.....	11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18 1/2
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16 1/2
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	17 1/2
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	17 1/2
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	15 1/2
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	21 1/2
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	20 1/2
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	19 1/2
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	18 1/2
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	27 1/2
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	24 1/2
Branded skins.....	11 1/2
Branded kips.....	14 1/2
Heavy branded kips.....	13 1/2
Ticky skins.....	13 1/2
Ticky kips.....	17 1/2
Heavy ticky kips.....	20 1/2
No. 3 skins.....	12

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	15
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	14
Western, fair to good.....	12
Fowls—Phila., dry-picked, fancy.....	14 1/2
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	14
West'n, d. p., med. weights, bbs.....	14 1/2
West'n, d. p., best, straight lots, bbs.....	14
West'n, dry-picked, heavy.....	14
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10
Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy.....	14
Ohio & Mich., scalded, heavy.....	13
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	14
Western, scalded, heavy.....	13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10

Other Poultry—	
Old, cocks, dry-picked.....	9 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	9 1/2
Geese, spring, West'n, fair to good.....	8
Ducks, spring West'n, med. to good.....	8
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	4 75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3 75
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	3 25
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	2 75
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to dozen.....	2 00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	2 00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1 75
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @ 75

### FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17
Toms, No. 1.....	17
No. 2.....	13
Old toms, No. 1.....	16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	20
Scalded No. 1.....	18
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	17
Salt-meated, fancy.....	15
Average, No. 1.....	14
Chickens—No. 2.....	10
Fowls—Dry-picked No. 1.....	13 1/2
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	11
Ducks—No. 1.....	14
No. 2.....	11
Geese—No. 1.....	12
No. 2.....	8

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	16
Roosters, young, per lb.....	12
Roosters, old, per lb.....	12
Turkeys, per lb.....	13
Ducks, per lb.....	16
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	80
Pigeons, per pair.....	30

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	3.10
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	8.50
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.75
The same, dried.....	4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.50
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex-store.....	1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. future shipment.....	1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 3.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle first three days this week, 43,052, against 40,341 last week and 53,027 a year ago. The daily arrivals were: Monday, 23,145; Tuesday, 3,407; Wednesday, 16,500. Receipts for the year to date show an increase of 30,000 cattle up to this date last year. The market Monday was active and strong and salesmen who did business on the early market secured the best prices. Some late sales were made 10c. lower than the opening. We were sold out and weighed up in good season, shippers securing satisfactory prices and good fills. The bulk of the medium to good cattle sold 25@30c. higher than Monday of last week. Tops reached \$6.60 for two loads of Nebraska steers averaging 1,550 lbs. A liberal number of choice Kansas and Nebraska cattle averaging 1,368@1,638 lbs. sold at \$6.35@6.50, and several loads of prime natives brought \$6.50@6.55. The bulk of the good cattle sold at \$5.50@6, and steers at \$4.50@5 were plain quality and short fed. Tuesday's run was composed largely of native butcher stock. The small arrivals of steers met with ready sale at steady prices. Wednesday's market was again active with the demand centering largely on fat light and medium weight steers. Big heavy cattle sold slowly and late sales in some cases were 10c. lower. Salesmen who did business on the early market found ready outlet at strong to 10c. higher prices. Taken altogether, it was a dandy good market and the outlook is favorable for continued good markets this month.

The continued light receipts of cattle have stimulated prices on native butcher stock although values have not improved in proportion to the advance in steer cattle, but it must be remembered that the cow stuff has been selling relatively high for some time past. The receipts of butcher stock at present are entirely within the demand, and there is lively competition from buyers for local killers as well as from the shippers. Prices advanced 10c. on Monday, held steady Tuesday and showed strength again on Wednesday. Bulls have held steady except the extreme heavy weights, which kind are hard to sell. Calves have declined 50c. from the close of last week.

**HOGS.**—Contrary to the expectations of packers, there has not been any increase in the receipts of hogs this week, and after the advance noticeable at the closing of last week our market Monday under a moderate run of 24,291, ruled very active and fully 10c. higher. Choice light mediums and heavy shippers reached \$6.80. The bulk of the good to choice hogs selling at \$6.70@6.75; finish easier, but clearance good. On Tuesday 12,403 hogs arrived, the market showing very little change from Monday's best prices. One sale of light butchers at \$6.82½, the bulk of good shipping mediums going at \$6.77½@6.80. The small supply was closely purchased, prices at the finish being the best of the day. Wednesday's receipts (estimated), 24,000. General market strong to 5c. higher; quality excellent. Good to choice mixed, \$6.70@6.80; light and medium weight shippers, \$6.80@6.85; two fancy lots selling on the late trade at \$6.87½@6.90. Prices are now 55¢@60c. higher than one week ago, with everything favoring light receipts the balance of this week and further improvement. Just so long as supplies of hogs are only sufficient to fill the fresh meat demand we look for strong markets, but any liberal increase in the run will see a sharp reaction in the prices of hogs. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.82½@6.87½; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.85@6.90; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.70@6.80; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.82@6.87; mixed

packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.70@6.77; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.60@6.75; rough packers in small lots, \$6.25@6.50; stags, \$5.50@6.10; boars, \$2.50@3.25; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.75@6; do., 110@140 lbs., \$6.10@6.65; common and undesirable lots, \$4.50@5.50.

**SHEEP.**—Steady to strong market on both sheep and lambs so far this week, and general indications point to even higher prices, as supplies now in hands of feeders are being daily reduced and wool stock will shortly be extinct so far as feed lots are concerned, and shorn stock even now of good finish are taken by packers with more freedom and less difference made in values between wool skins and clipped stock than prevailed last week, but shippers should confine themselves to quality and finish as regards shorn stock as plain half-fat grades will not find favor among packers for some time to come, and it is quite evident supplies from now until June will not equal demands, and it will pay to make all grades good before marketing. Good to best grades of sheep, yearlings and lambs sold 10c. higher to-day, with a top on wool lambs at \$8.20; Mexican yearlings, \$7.15; Western ewes, \$5.85, and Colorado and Mexican lambs, \$8.20. Shorn wethers at \$5.65; yearling wethers (shorn), \$6.25, and best Western and native shorn ewes went at \$5.15@5.25; best shorn lambs, \$6.90. Sales to-day of wool stock, good to prime wethers, \$6.25@6.60; yearlings, good to prime, \$6.65@7.25; fair to good, \$6.35@6.65; medium to prime ewes, \$5.35@5.85; fair to medium ewes, \$4.75@5.20; good to best lambs, \$7.90@8.20; fair to medium, \$7.60@8; culls, \$5.25@6.50; shearers, \$7.65@7.85. Clipped wethers, good to best, \$5.35@5.60; fair to medium wethers, \$5@5.40; good to best yearlings, \$5.85@6.25; good to best ewes, \$4.75@5.25; good to prime shorn lambs, \$6.25@6.90; fair to mediums, \$5.25@6.25.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, April 5.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 38,300; last week, 38,300; same week last year, 40,800. All classes of beef steers are 15@25c. higher this week; choice to prime heavy steers, \$5.75@6.50; bulk of steers, \$5@5.60. Cows, heifers and bulls firm; cows, \$3@4.60; heifers, \$3.50@5.25; bulls, \$3@4.25. Calves are higher, \$4@7.25. Quarantine steers, 10@15c. higher; top, \$5.75; bulk, \$4.30@5.20. Stockers and feeders, 10@15c. higher; supply small.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 50,500; last week, 53,200; same week last year, 51,600. Reduced runs of hogs have sustained the market this week; prices strong each day, with the exception of Wednesday. Market strong to-day at the highest prices of the week; top, \$6.67½ for weights around 200 pounds; bulk of sales, \$6.55@6.62½; heavy hogs at \$6.52½@6.60. Opinions favor continued moderate marketing.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 28,500; last week, 38,300; same week last year, 23,300. Demand has been keen each day and prices 10@20c. higher this week. There is a small number of clipped lambs coming, but shorn stock is expected to arrive freely next week. Woolled lambs sell at \$7.35@7.85; clipped lambs, \$6.50@6.75; woolled ewes, \$5.35@5.75; wethers, around \$6; yearlings, \$6.50@6.85.

**HIDES** are weak; quality poor; green salted, 8½@10c.; bulls and stags, 8c.; glue, 7c.; horse hides, \$2.50@4; dry flint butcher, 21@22c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	362		
Armour	3,892	10,553	3,688
Cudahy	2,538	7,111	2,180
Fowler	1,274		1,853
Morris	2,941	8,320	4,024
Ruddy	737		
Schwarzschild	4,105	10,058	4,779
Swift	4,007	10,583	7,770

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stockyards, So. Omaha, April 2. Exceptionally small cattle receipts last week, less than 16,000 head, brought about a sharp reaction in the market, and prices advanced fully 25c. on both beef steers and cow stuff. Following so closely on the heavy slump of the week previous, the advance last week indicates that there is a good, strong, healthy undertone to the trade so long as receipts continue of moderate proportions. This week there has been still further improvement in the market, and practically all of the recent decline has been regained. Choice beefs sold up to \$5.75 today, and fair to good 1,000 to 1,450-lb. beefs sold around \$4.75@5.50, with common to fair grades at \$4.00@4.75. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$2.00@4.50, with the bulk of the fair to good butcher grades at \$3.25@4.25. Business in the stocker and feeder line has been fairly active for several days, and prices for good stock about the highest of the season. During March, 22,500 head of feeder cattle were sent out, breaking all former March feeder records. Prices range from \$3 to \$5, the bulk of the trading being around \$4.00@4.75.

Hogs also took a sharp upturn on light receipts, and prices are now fully 45c. higher than at the low point one week ago. Packers seemed to want the hogs when they were coming in freely and selling lower, but they appear to want them more than ever now that supplies are lighter and prices going higher. Weight cuts little figure, the lighter grades having, if anything, a shade the best of it, and the range of prices is narrower than it has been any time this season. To-day there were only 4,300 hogs here, and the market was a little easier than yesterday. Tops brought \$6.50, as against \$6.97 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.42@6.47, as against \$6.00@6.05 one week ago.

Activity and strength continue to characterize the trade in sheep and lambs, although supplies have been of rather moderate proportions. Chicago receipts fell off nearly 100,000 head during March, and this fact had much to do with sustaining values at outside points. Omaha receipts last month were practically the same as a year ago. Values for both fat stock and feeder grades are now right at the high point of the season, and the feeling is still very strong all around. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.65@7.90; fair to good lambs, \$7.25@7.65; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.65@7.00; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.15@6.65; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.25@6.50; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.90@6.25; good to choice old wethers, \$6.00@6.25; fair to good old wethers, \$5.75@6.00; good to choice ewes, \$5.50@5.80; fair to good ewes, \$5.00@5.50.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, April 2.

Cattle receipts continue to run very moderate, and apparently to the liking of the trade. There has been no material advance in prices this week so far, and yet the packers have taken supplies readily at figures that have a good, strong, healthy look. The best cattle sold on this market in several weeks were here today, and were just a bunch of good, fully-finished, heavy steers, but lacking in prime or fancy qualities, that sold at \$6.25. Other steers of any weights sold freely at \$5.25@5.65, while light steers of

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ordinary to good quality sold steady in a range of \$4.50@5.25. There is a good, active demand for nearly all grades of cows and heifers at fully steady prices. Calves are holding steady at recent declines, and there is a very fair demand for stock cattle of all kinds, but with a development of a preference for thin yearlings and short twos being shown. There is no quotable change in prices compared with last week.

Supplies of hogs continue to run surprisingly light, and while the packers are making some protests against rapidly advancing prices, there is a good, strong under current to the trade, and without largely increased receipts there is not much doubt that prices will work back gradually toward the high level of early in February. Today's market, while reported as showing weak spots at outside points, ruled active and steady here, with the finish being good and strong, and the average prices a shade higher than the previous day.

The live mutton movement continues of moderate volume, and is largely made up of the Western and Colorado fed lambs. Trade has had rather a nervous undertone for the past few days, but with all prices are holding fairly firm, and prime lambs are selling at the top notch of the year. Big bunches of Colorado and Kansas fed lambs sold today at \$7.90, and the crop was taken on a basis of \$7.50@7.90. Ewes are constituting the bulk of mature sheep, and are selling at very good prices, \$5.75 being about a quotable top.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 1, 1907.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,855	—	2,510	6,591	13,306
Sixtieth Street .....	777	30	5,547	4,858	—
Fortieth Street .....	—	—	—	—	16,308
Lehigh Valley .....	5,981	—	—	4,127	—
Weehawken .....	1,040	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	96	115	36	3,750
Totals .....	10,653	96	8,178	15,612	33,264
Totals last week .....	10,850	97	4,109	14,032	33,111

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Bovie .....	462	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Philadel- phia .....	—	—	1,200
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. St. Andrew .....	390	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Idaho .....	100	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Bovie .....	450	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. St. An- drew .....	240	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Bovie .....	—	—	4,400
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic .....	—	—	2,150
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic .....	—	—	2,150
Armour & Co., Sa. Philadelphia .....	—	—	2,600
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Etruria .....	—	—	1,325
L. R. Dillenback, Sa. Eler .....	—	—	58
United Dressed Beef Co., Sa. Ber- mudian .....	6	20	—
Total exports .....	1,648	78	14,025
Total exports last week .....	1,790	20	12,875

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORTS TO APRIL 1, 1907.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Exports from—			
New York .....	1,648	78	14,025
Boston .....	1,901	—	3,749
Baltimore .....	1,132	789	—
Philadelphia .....	1,641	—	—
Portland .....	547	—	—
Exports to—			
London .....	3,280	—	7,540
Liverpool .....	2,464	789	10,225
Manchester .....	863	—	—
Antwerp .....	150	—	—
Hull .....	100	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies .....	6	78	—
Totals to all ports .....	6,869	867	17,765
Totals to all ports last week .....	9,520	1,675	28,933

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending March 30:

	CATTLE.
Chicago .....	23,134
Omaha .....	9,901
Kansas City .....	25,484
St. Joseph .....	9,193
Cudahy .....	456
Sioux City .....	3,753
Wichita .....	334
New York and Jersey City .....	9,101
Fort Worth .....	7,217
Detroit .....	871

## HOGS.

Chicago .....	73,908
Omaha .....	31,482
Kansas City .....	54,337
St. Joseph .....	24,050
Cudahy .....	13,186
Sioux City .....	14,735
Ottumwa .....	9,325
Cedar Rapids .....	12,193
Wichita .....	11,408
Bloomington .....	1,114
Indianapolis .....	83,926
New York and Jersey City .....	33,264
Fort Worth .....	14,372
Detroit .....	3,734

## SHEEP.

Chicago .....	49,863
Omaha .....	28,191
Kansas City .....	30,930
St. Joseph .....	31,393
Cudahy .....	256
Sioux City .....	400
Wichita .....	24
New York and Jersey City .....	15,534
Fort Worth .....	1,928
Detroit .....	908

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 5.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda, in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, at 8c. per lb.; talc, at 1 3/4c. to 1 1/2c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic acid, at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, @ 5 1/4c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 7c., and in bbls., 7 1/4c. per lb.; green olive oil, 68c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@90c. per gal.; saponified red oil, 6 3/4@7c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 6 1/2c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9 3/4@10c. per lb.; cochin coconut oil, 10 1/4c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 47@48c. per gallon; corn oil, 5 1/2c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6 1/2c. per lb.; edible tallow, 7 1/2@7 3/4c. per lb.; house grease, 5 3/4@6c. per lbs.; yellow packers' grease, 5 1/4@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5 1/2@5 3/4c. per lb.; light bone grease, 6@6 1/4c. per lb.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Concluded from page 31.)

European buyers have also contracted for a few thousand barrels of new crop oil at the prevailing discount. There is nothing new to the situation otherwise, and we do not anticipate any great change for some time to come. Produce Exchange prices at 3:20 today were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 45 1/2c.; May, 45c.; July, 44c.; September, 43 1/4c.; October, 39 1/4c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 51c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 51c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 26s.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

George S. Mahana (corn products) was proposed for membership.

New Members—Howard Phelps, Jr., Leslie A. Morgan, Ludwig Leisner.

Visitors—A. L. Matthey, Genoa; H. Boyd, Glasgow; J. Victori, Barcelona; R. C. Wright, London; W. W. Graves, G. E. Guy, A. L. Goetzman, G. K. Morrow, Robert Kettles, Chicago; A. McFee, Montreal.

The General Committee on Securities has decided that trading in securities on the floor of the Exchange will begin on Monday, April 15. Members who intend to execute orders for the purchase or sale of the securities to be traded in at the Exchange may give their names to the chairman of the General Committee on Securities, who will furnish a list of such names to parties applying therefor.

## GENERAL MARKETS

### LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.10; city steam, \$8.75; refined Continent, tcs., \$9.50; do., South America, tcs., \$10.25; kegs, \$11.25; compound, \$8.50.

### HOG MARKETS, APRIL 5.

CHICAGO—Receipts 15,000, slow; steady; \$6.55@6.90.

KANSAS CITY—Receipts 7,000; steady; \$6.50@6.65.

OMAHA—Not received at a late hour.

ST. LOUIS—Steady; \$6.25@6.90.

INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts 7,000; lower; \$6.70@6.90.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts 5,100; steady to 5c. lower; \$7.15@7.20.

CLEVELAND—Receipts 30 cars; steady; \$7.05@7.10.

### LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 5.—Beef, extra India mess, 86s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 40s.; hams, short clear, 56s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s.; do., short ribs, 51s.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 50s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 50s.; do., backs, 48s.; bellies, 49s. 6d. Tallow, 32s. 9d. Turpentine, 52s. Rosin, common, 10s. 7 1/2d. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 46s. 3d.; American refined, pails, 46s. 3d. Cheese, white, 65s. for American, and 65s. for Canadian; do., colored, 67s. for American and 67s. for Canadian. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 45 1/4 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 7 1/2d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 26s. 3d. Linseed (London), La Plata, March and April at 41s.; Calcutta, April and June, 42s. 3d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 6d.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

This week has been very much interrupted by European holidays and hence business has been light, but the price of oleo oil has been well maintained in Europe although that of neutral lard has been rather easy in sympathy with the weak lard market. The future course of neutral lard prices will largely depend on the hog arrivals, but there are a good many who believe that neutral lard has touched bottom and that prices from now on are likely to work upward. As regards cottonseed oil, prices for this article are likely to remain high all this season, whether Europe buys any of it or not.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

Hog receipts at the packing points were again moderate and their prices well sustained. But the products markets continued tame. Early sales of pork, lard and ribs were at further slightly reduced prices, but there was afterward a firmer line of prices.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

The market opens in a speculative way very dull, and practically as it closed last night. The early "call" prices were for prime yellow, April at 45@47c.; May at 44 1/2@45 1/2c.; July at 43 1/2@44 1/2c.; September at 42 1/4@43 1/4c.; October at 38 1/4@39 1/4c.; December at 35 1/2@36 1/2c.

#### Tallow.

The weekly contract deliveries of city, hds., were made at 6 3/4c., although the current market is 6 1/2c. bid and 6 3/4c. asked. No sale has happened since that at 6 3/4c., some time since. It will be understood that the contracts are always settled on the basis of the last sale.

#### Oleo Stearine.

Last sale in New York at 9 1/4c.



# Retail Section

## BUTCHERS MUST HAVE INSPECTION.

The government has decided that if the retail butchers who sell suet fat from inspected animals want to dispose of that fat to oil refiners in another State, the only way they can do it is to have government inspection for the fat before it leaves the shop. As this is manifestly impossible for butchers in small cities and towns where there are no government inspectors located, it means that the retailer is compelled to let the local fat collector have his fat at whatever price the latter wants to pay for tallow and grease purposes.

Butchers in localities outside of large cities have been accustomed to sending their suet fat to city refineries, or selling it to a collector for that purpose, and realizing the higher price for it. But if the shipment is across a State line the railroads have lately refused to accept it because it did not bear the government inspection label. The fat is all from inspected carcasses, but manifestly the stamp cannot be transferred. It was suggested that the butcher be allowed to give a shipping certificate, as does the farmer, that his product complies with the law.

But the government decided that this was impossible, and that if the butcher wanted to ship his fat he must apply for inspection. He must have a government inspector look at the carcasses and stamp the fat cut therefrom before shipment. This would be entirely out of the question in most places, so that the butchers' only way out is to sell 5 or 6 cent suet fat at a 2 or 3 cent ordinary shop fat price.

## DISHONEST MEAT CUTTERS.

Complaints come from St. Louis that master butchers find it difficult to engage help which is reliable. Wages paid meat cutters are from \$15 to \$25 weekly, and yet it is said to be hard to get good and honest men. Whether this condition is due to labor union abuses or other causes is not stated. New York butchers have no such complaints. Here the cutters are members of the Benchmen's Association, which works hand in hand with the master butchers, and maintains a high reputation for its members. It has nothing in common with the labor union cutters who seem to be continually getting into trouble all over the country.

The various methods adopted in St. Louis by dishonest clerks to cheat their employers are many, according to the Butchers' Gazette, of that city, but they are usually discovered, especially when their pilferings are practised daily. One master butcher had a clerk who, although he would give the correct slip to the customers, would sometimes ring up on the cash register about half the amount he received. He was watched and caught in the act. Another had a clerk who he thought was stealing, but it seemed impossible to detect him. The butcher and his sons kept close watch and one afternoon they observed that on receiving money from patrons he invariably brushed

back his hair. Their suspicions were aroused as to his method of pilfering and when he was ready to depart that evening they stood him on his head and about \$3.50 in nickels and dimes were shaken out of his clothes. His trick was to slip the money down the back of his neck. Another butcher had almost a similar experience, but in this case the dishonest clerk stored the nickels and dimes in his mouth.

## TRIED TO REFORM HAVANA BUTCHERS.

American advisers of the Havana health authorities have been having a hard time trying to instill American ideas of cleanliness into the Cubans. They recently struck their worst snag in the Havana butchers. In attempting to do away with old-time dirty methods of handling meat they caused a butchers' strike in Havana. Public sympathy was with the butchers, in spite of the fact that the public was the victim of uncleanly methods, and the authorities had to back down.

A dispatch from Havana tells of the trouble as follows: There is an ordinance requiring that butchers' blocks shall be cleaned daily, but it had evidently been forgotten when Major Kean's assistants began examining the blocks and found them dirty in the extreme and dangerous to the public health. None of the butchers used a saw. When a customer asked for chops, steak or roast the meat was thrown down on the old wooden block and what was wanted was chopped out with a cleaver. It was easier than cutting with a knife and sawing with a saw.

The Americans decreed that the butchers' blocks must be replaced by marble or stone slabs, to be washed now and then and kept clean. This would put the cleaver out of business. The butchers held several mass meetings and threatened revolution, refusal to serve meat at all and various other things. The government compromised with them. They were allowed to go on in the old way on promises that they would take lessons from a commission of block scrapers to be sent around by Major Kean and keep their blocks clean hereafter.

The public sympathized with the butchers and could see no reason why, after three hundred years of use, the wooden block and butcher's cleaver should not be continued.

## BUTCHERS' HIDE AND TALLOW CO.

The St. Louis Butchers' Hide and Tallow Company, composed of the leading master butchers of that city, and which has proved to be a very prosperous enterprise, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William Hertling, Jr.; vice president, James Gallagher; secretary, F. J. Voepel; treasurer, Michael Kelly; trustees: Henry C. Kaufmann, George W. Starke and Jacob Westerman.

## TO GET A GOOD MAN.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. H. Tackett has succeeded to the meat business of Tackett & Keeler at Kansas City, Missouri.

D. R. Handy has purchased the meat business of J. W. Ware at Crawford, Neb.

W. L. Clark has sold out his meat business at Randolph, Ia., to Pickrel Brothers.

A. B. Good has purchased the meat market of James Maguire at Kansas City, Kan.

Geo. E. Baker, 72 Olney street, and W. E. Viall & Company, 10 Broad street, both of Providence, R. I., are installing meat coolers in their markets.

Merritt & Simon, meat dealers at 116 East Washington street, Goshen, Ind., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Simon will continue to run the market.

Robinson Brothers have purchased the meat business of Gardner Brothers at Stephentown, N. Y.

The meat market of Jones & Mace at Portland, Ore., has been damaged by fire.

The Standard Grocery and Provision Company of Lyndora, Pa., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock.

James F. O'Hara has purchased the meat business of Conrad Icke at New Brunswick, N. J.

Turner & Son are erecting a new meat market at Rouseville, Pa.

C. D. Teeters has purchased the meat business of Forbush & Goddard at Alliance, Ohio.

C. A. Swanstrom has engaged in the meat business at Nora, Neb.

Clark & Garvin have opened a new meat market at Clay Center, Neb.

P. Borm has opened a new butcher shop at Big Springs, Neb.

William Heiser has recently engaged in the meat business at Alma, Neb.

L. B. Lux has purchased the meat business of E. M. Casbeer at Baileyville, Kan.

W. W. Key has sold his meat business at Neligh, Neb., to Peterson & Frady.

H. C. Graham has been succeeded in the meat business at Pittsburg, Kan., by Graham & Pumphrey.

P. J. Lemberty has sold his meat market at Panama, Ia., to J. Kraus.

D. F. Bradley & Son have purchased the meat business of Harris Brothers at Numa, Ia.

Sampson & Hensley have been succeeded in the meat business at Wiota, Ia., by Thomas Hensley.

The meat market of Lapham Brothers at Argentine, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

O. O. Bish has purchased the meat business of L. H. Fitch at Colorado Springs, Colo.

William Simson has sold his meat market at Dolly, Colo., to George Koch.

C. T. Hoy has moved his butcher shop at Joplin, Mo., to Galena, Kan.

P. W. Davis has succeeded to the meat business of Davis & Redding at Kansas City, Mo.

Rasmussen & Son have succeeded to the meat business of Peterson & Rasmussen at West Jordan, Utah.

E. O. Snodgrass has opened a new butcher shop at Valley, Wash.

Leak Brothers have re-engaged in the meat business at Elba, Wash.

The Stevens County Meat Company at Colville, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Paul R. Spath has opened a new butcher shop at Portland, Ore.

Van Slyke Brothers have opened a new market at Freewater, Ore.

J. H. Cooley has engaged in the meat business at Valleyford, Wash.

Beck Hill has purchased the meat market of Panknin Brothers at Pittsburg, Kan.

A. Redmer has purchased the butcher shop of August Sass at Beemer, Neb.

B. Douglas has sold his meat business at Mayetta, Kan., to H. E. Cobbeldick.

John Householder has purchased the meat market of James Miller at Russell, Kan.

Benningfield & Gould have succeeded to the meat business of Benningfield & Son at St. Joseph, Mo.

F. A. Mathews has sold his meat business at Fort Collins, Colo., to Mathews & Brown.

J. A. Carlson has purchased the meat market of Sievers & Thode at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Thompson Knut has sold out his meat business at Council Bluffs, Ia., to H. Peterson.

Montz & Miller have purchased the butcher shop of R. L. Howard at Scotts Bluff, Neb.

#### COURTESY IN THE BUTCHER SHOP.

One of the most important things for the retail butcher to keep in mind is attentiveness to customers, both by himself and his clerks. The American people are high strung, and consider themselves of great importance, and this is especially true when they get a little money to spend, says the Michigan Tradesman. It is human nature to like to be treated courteously, and aside from business reasons it is the duty of every man to treat his fellow man in a courteous manner. Every man and every woman looks for it and resents every form of discourtesy.

But when a man starts a butcher shop he is dependent upon the people for his success, and although he may be in a bad humor as the results of business annoyances, if he wishes to be a real success he must hide beneath a cheery countenance and a kindly word every form of annoyance. A smile begets a smile and a beaming countenance drives away impatience. There will be times in every market when some of the customers will have to await their turn, but it is practically inviting your customers to seek a new market to allow them to stand around unnoticed while half a dozen customers are waited upon, and then to say in a gruff, hurried voice, "Well, what can I do for you?" Such treatment tells your customer that you do not care a continental for him, all you want is the money he will leave with you, and that you do not care how much you inconvenience him so long as you get the money.

When the prospective customer crosses your threshold you should immediately greet him pleasantly. Give him to understand that you are sorry to keep him waiting, and that you will gladly serve him as soon as possible. Don't forget that the little girl or the little boy who comes to your shop has influence at home, and that a cheery salutation with a genuine ring to it will make the little girl and boy your business ally in his household. One of the great assets of a butcher and one of the most valuable qualities of a benchman is to be able to keep waiting customers in a good humor. But you can not do that by ignoring those in waiting. You can not keep them from leaving your store by ignoring them.

Another mistake that many butchers make is to smile most deferentially upon the rich and influential customer in the presence of a number of other customers, and then to vent their spleen upon the half dozen or more customers who have noticed the former affability. Did it ever occur to you that the poor man eats just as much and perhaps more than the rich man? He may not buy the choicest cuts and may not leave quite so much money with you, but you well know that if every one purchased only the choicest meats you would lose all the medium and cheaper grade of meats. Further, the poor are vastly in the majority, and without them your business would be ruined.

Then, too, the poor man or woman appreciates courtesy much more than the rich, for they get it everywhere and think nothing of it. They often resent assumed courtesy, for they are able to detect it quite readily. No American likes one who makes himself a slave in manner. Make your courtesy natural, but make it the same for all. Don't stoop to silly flattery, but flatter people by a genuine desire to serve them well and by courteous attention. Abject, senseless flattery is not only resented, but breeds distrust. The customer is likely to weigh his purchases when he arrives at home if the proprietor or the clerk has put on the coat of flattery too thick.

#### ALBANY BUTCHERS ORGANIZE.

The master butchers of Albany, N. Y., have recently organized a branch of the Master Butchers of America with a large membership, and will push a number of reforms in the retail trade in that city, including sanitary improvement of markets, ordinances prohibiting the hanging of meat outside shops, etc. Members will be required to take the examination prescribed by the national association. The following officers have been elected for the first year: President, Samuel Myers; vice-president, D. C. Fredenrich; second vice-president, J. H. Ludlum; treasurer, Henry Ruehl; financial secretary, Fred Lindheimer; recording secretary, Charles McNeary; trustees, Conrad Klett and Herman Schnurr.

Need a good man? Try page 48.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

531,670 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 3,960 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 131,920 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 59,876 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 79,997 lbs.; Manaus, Brazil, 68,870 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 9,000 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 19,438 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 267,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 39,741 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 12,585 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 805,797 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 4,532 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 12,170 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 6,243 lbs.; Southampton, England, 154,200 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,426 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 143,187 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 1,350 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 100 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 258,688 lbs.

PORK.—Colon, Panama, 46 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 69 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 130 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 85 bbls.; London, England, 104 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 82 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 150 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 88 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 22 bbls.; St. John's, N. F., 781 bbls.; Surinam, Br. Guiana, 509 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 524 bbls.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Export of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 3, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 70 bbls., 150 tes.; Adelaide, Australia, 25 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 50 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 12 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 41,864 lbs., 147 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward, Islands, 53 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 36 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 176 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 429 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 32,012 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 139 bbls.; Lisbon, Spain, 100 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 2,312,362 lbs., 100 tes.; London, England, 518,050 lbs., 55 tes.; Nassau, Bahama, 41 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 33 bbls., 7 tes.; St. John's, N. F., 690 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 5 tes.; Southampton, England, 785,584 lbs.; Surinam, Br. Guiana, 448 bbls., 5 tes.; Trinidad, Island of, 38 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tes.; Beyrouth, 25 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 50 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 5 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,027 tes.; Liverpool, England, 135 tes.; London, England, 500 tes.; Naples, Italy, 170 tes.; St. John's, N. F., 325 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,760 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,714 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 17,100 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,760 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 20,890 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,408 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 43,699 lbs.; Hull, England, 34,192 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 4,000 lbs.; London, England, 170,857 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 240,523 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 120,830 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 107,975 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 33,708 lbs.; Surinam, Br. Guiana, 2,412 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,913 lbs.

#### FOOD EXPORTS LAST YEAR.

Of the \$250,000,000 worth of food products exported last year \$40,000,000 was in live animals, \$58,000,000 in lard, \$36,000,000 in bacon, \$21,000,000 in hams, \$25,000,000 in fresh beef, \$18,000,000 in oleomargarine, and \$14,000,000 in various pork products other than hams and bacon.

**SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.,**

**PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS and**

**Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon**

**BRIGHTWOOD,  
MASS., U. S. A.**



## GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 30 averaged 7.45 cents per pound.

H. J. Perley, manager of the branch house of Swift & Company at Flushing, has resigned and will engage in the meat business elsewhere.

The United Dressed Beef Company this week killed a carload of prize beeves from the Fort Worth, Tex., show, which were bought for the company there after taking first prize for car lots. They dressed out splendidly and made a great addition to the Easter week offering of prime beef.

Bids on a government contract for 700,000 lbs. of butter, of which 500,000 lbs. was for Brooklyn and 200,000 lbs. for Mare Island Navy Yard, were opened this week, and it is understood that Swift & Company were the only bidders, offering to take the entire contract for \$226,000, or about 32½ cents per pound. The butter must be put up in hermetically sealed cans under government inspection. It is not announced whether the government has accepted the bid.

The New York Poultry and Game Trade Association this week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Harry Dowie, president; A. Paul, Jr., first vice-president; John F. Meneke, second vice-president; Charles Behrman, treasurer; John Corell, secretary; executive committee: Hugo Josephy, chairman; Harry Dowie, A. Paul, Jr., John F. Meneke, Charles Behrman, John Corell, John Hughes, William T. Hance, and Harry T. Pond; directors: Harry Dowie, Hugo Josephy, John Corell, Jacob Hoehn and D. A. Jewell.

### TO LABEL COLD STORAGE MEATS.

A hearing was held this week at Albany on the bill before the New York Legislature requiring a "cold storage" label to be attached to every slaughtered animal, poultry, fowl or game which has been in storage more than 15 days, in any refrigerator, ice chest, cooler or warehouse. The effect of such a law would be to create a prejudice in the public mind against a good deal of the meat and a very large proportion of the poultry and game offered for sale in cities and towns. The law would have a good deal the same effect as a law requiring the dating of all cans of meat, vegetables, etc., except that it might arouse even more suspicion in the mind of the unthinking customer.

The poultry trade, which would be the most vitally affected, has taken the lead in opposing such a measure, and the New York association was represented at the hearing at Albany by President Dowie and Attorney Winslow. In discussing the bill and its effects a leading member of the trade said:

"At first glance it does not appear how far-reaching this proposed law would be in effect, but by careful reading it would appear to effect nearly all of the meat food products of the State, and, inasmuch as it defines arbitrarily what products shall be denominated 'cold storage,' it affects many products.

"This bill would add enormously to the expense of handling foods without accomplishing any good result. The question as to whether or not the products are proper for consumption as food does not enter into the matter, but by tags being placed upon such products certain odium would necessarily attach to them. The fact that the choicest foods presented in the market are those that freezing temperature has preserved from deterioration would be overlooked by the consuming public.

"There is no public demand nor any occasion for such legislation, as there has been for the enactment of pure food laws. It is not claimed that purchasers are deceived. The public health laws at the present time amply protect consumers from the sale of foods unfit for human consumption.

"At a time when commercial interests have been assailed everywhere to the great injury of business and the shaking of the confidence of the people in various commercial enterprises, it would seem most unwise to place such an impractical measure upon the statute books. The injury that would result to commerce and trade in the State of New York by placing the ban of the State upon such products—for this would be the inference that the public would draw—would be incalculable."

The text of the law reads:

"Sec. 166. Any slaughtered game, animal, poultry or fowl that shall have been kept in any refrigerator, ice chest, cooler, cold storage apartment or market for a period of 15 days after such slaughter shall be deemed a cold storage product, and when exposed for sale in any store, market, cart or place within the State of New York, shall have attached thereto a tag upon which shall be stamped or printed in plain letters the words 'cold storage.' The commissioner of agriculture is hereby empowered to make any necessary rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this section."

### FISHER ENTERTAINED IN NEW YORK.

L. H. Fisher, formerly manager of the by-products department of Morris & Company, Chicago, who has established himself as a commission merchant in Chicago, sailed from New York on Wednesday for a trip abroad to establish foreign connections for his import and export business. He will visit England, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and France, and expects to establish connections in each country. Mr. Fisher severed his connection with Morris & Company on March 16 and since that time has been busy visiting Western packers and Eastern buyers. While in New York he was royally entertained by a number of friends here.

### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 30, 1907, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 46,221 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,058 lbs.; The Bronx, 200 lbs.; Queens, 50 lbs.; total, 52,529 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 6,015 lbs.; The Bronx, 200 lbs.; Queens, 12 lbs.; total, 6,227 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 6,589 lbs.; Brooklyn, 831 lbs.; total, 7,420 lbs.

### NO ABATTOIR FOR GREENPOINT.

The Brooklyn Supreme Court on Wednesday made permanent the temporary injunction issued some time ago, prohibiting the establishment of an abattoir at the foot of Oak street, Greenpoint, by S. Plaut & Son. The New York Board of Health has granted a permit for the erection and operation of the abattoir, but it was opposed by residents of the neighborhood on the ground that it would be a nuisance. The court appointed a medical committee to investigate other abattoirs and report on the point as to whether it would be a nuisance to residents and employees of neighboring factories. These doctors decided that it would be objectionable, and the court issued an order permanently enjoining the Board of Health from granting a permit.

Plaut & Son had an abattoir elsewhere in Brooklyn, but since the enforcement of regulations prohibiting the driving of livestock through the streets, they have desired to get on the water front, where they could get cattle to their slaughterhouse without driving. This will now be impossible, unless some further court ruling is secured.

### AMONG THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Cleanliness is an old topic, but it will come to mind when one enters the Rutherford Market. L. H. Cummings is the proprietor, and his store, at No. 183 Third avenue, is remarkable for its spick-and-span appearance at all hours of the day, even the busiest. Worth taking a look at, any time you're passing.

The French Market that Charles R. Dumont keeps at No. 253 Third avenue is one that is certain to attract attention. It is a fine large double store, has beautifully dressed windows, and can be relied upon to serve first-quality goods at all seasons of the year. The appointments are of the best grade, and well taken care of. Every feature of the business is conducted with great skill, the good results being evident in the large volume of business done daily.

All the good meat therein doesn't hang on the hooks in "Charley" Merckling's Arlington Market, No. 284 Third avenue. Some of it walks around in the form of a fine bull terrier that is ordinarily docile and tail-wagging, but which can become, when occasion demands, fierce even as the raging lion that stalketh about seeking whom he may devour somebody, to quote Artemus Ward. This dog knows his business. He can tell at a glance a man who won't pay his bills—just stops wagging his tail. Mr. Merckling, also, can tell a man who will not pay his bills, but he manifests his knowledge in a different manner.

Yorkville is like a little city by itself. It has a strong local feeling; the residents have been identified with its history and progress for many years, and these conditions are even reflected in store-keeping there. One of the best business establishments in this section is the Yorkville Market, at No. 1484 Third avenue. It occupies the space of three ordinary double stores and does a proportionate trade, both credit and cash. Many of the best-



known "Yorkvillains" have traded with it for many years past. Say they're satisfied, too.

B. Apt has a profitable and attractive market at No. 1019 Third avenue. Of course the proprietor has to stand a deal of good-natured joking regarding his name, as do most men whose cognomens are at all out of the usual. But it takes a pretty smart customer to get ahead of Mr. Apt, and he who tries it will certainly be apt to find it out. This place is in all respects thoroughly well conducted along up-to-the-minute lines, keeps prices in close accord with existing market conditions, and Mr. Apt not only does a thriving business, but what is almost equally cheering, possesses his customers' confidence to the fullest extent.

For an example of attractive window and interior display, commend us to Schultz's, at No. 1019 Third avenue. This is more a delicatessen store than a market, and Mr. Schultz so arranges his goods as to attract the eyes of all passers-by. The premises are not large, but every inch of space is so well utilized that a stock can be carried that would be creditable to a far larger store. When complimented recently on these facts, however, Mr. Schultz modestly remarked that there are "plenty of others just as good up and down the avenue."

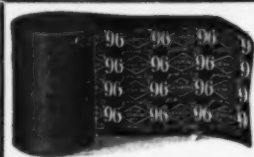
#### WAR AGAINST OLEO DEALERS.

George Thompson, a Jersey City, N. J., commission merchant, was arrested in New York City on Monday, charged with selling oleomargarine in New York State without labelling it as such. The State law prohibits the sale of oleo and it is claimed Jersey dealers have been selling it here without a label, presumably as butter. The case is said to be the beginning of a crusade started by the New York State Agricultural Association.

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## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Andre, E., 706-8 Amsterdam Ave.; Dumrauf & Wicke.  
Chelnicek, J., 405 E. 72d; F. Vavra.  
Cosentino, A., 412 E. 18th; H. Brand.  
Ciano, C., 317 E. 70th; H. Brand.  
Cohen, J., 803 Jackson Ave.; H. Brand.  
Edelow, B., 2155 Fifth Ave.; J. Levy & Co.  
Feiber, S., 211 Division; H. Brand.  
Feingold, M., 1712 Park Ave.; J. Levy & Co.  
Gross, K., 880 Cauldwell Ave.; H. Brand.  
Gross, M., 239 E. 29th; H. Brand.  
Greinberg, M.; J. Levy.  
Janda, J., 1261 Westchester Ave.; H. Brand.  
Kaufman, E., 192 Second Ave.; H. Brand.  
Knopp, M., 244 E. 21; J. Levy.  
Lavine, M., 117 Norfolk; J. Levy.  
Masliock & Gimefeld, 258 Rivington; H. Brand.  
Margosis, N., 91 2d; H. Brand.  
Moesner, L., 88 E. 111th; H. Brand.  
Nelson, S., 32 W. 137th; H. Brand.  
Parisch, R., 121 Henry; J. Levy Co.  
Rose, H., 412 Cherry; H. Brand.  
Stein, H., 40 E. 112th; H. Brand.  
Scheckman, S., 171 Ave. C; H. Brand.  
Sanus, R., 1585 Fifth Ave.; J. Levy & Co.  
Spring & Kopliton, 145 Orchard; J. Levy & Co.  
Schaefer, J. & S., 279 E. 3d; J. Levy & Co.

#### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Agostini & Da Cairra, 130 Macdougall; Zavvataro & Brondi.  
Fiunefreddo, F., 210 E. 29th; A. Fiunefreddo.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Arnetta, J., 74 Columbia; F. A. Alford.  
Anolick, Isidor, 749 Gates Ave.; Levy Bros.  
Chavinson, Sam, 25 Dumont Ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.  
Fleischer, Rubin, 364 Central Ave.; Levy Bros.  
Faber, Mandel, 1058 Myrtle Ave.; Levy Bros.  
Hausthor, Jo., 300 Stockton; Levy Bros.  
London, Nathan, & Sophie Werner; Levy Bros.  
Schatzon, Sebel, 800 Blake Ave.; Levy Bros.

Selicovitz, Pessach, 24 Humboldt; Joseph Leff.  
Trucker, L., 443 Stone Ave.; J. Levy.  
Wormser, Morris, 252 Central Ave.; Sylvaen Block.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Uhl, Ferdinand, 174 Knickerbocker Ave.; Ambros Friederich.

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Gordon, M., 1 Rutgers Pl. and 72 Division; B. Lerner.  
Gumeshian, M., 341 W. 17th; H. Ellison.  
Kimmelman & Lifschitz, 369 Lenox Ave.; S. H. Levin.  
Martino, R., 60 W. 8th; D. Blauschild.  
Nisinson, D., 1158 Third Ave.; M. Auster.  
Pacht, H., 1251 Amsterdam Ave.; Drosin Bros.  
Patterson, R., 842 Cortlandt Ave.; F. Schultz.  
Polansky & Schnapp, 1925 Broadway; Price & Conwell.  
Schroeder, R. & F., 160 Eighth Ave.; L. Auerbach.  
Barger, F., 308 W. 59th; Gorlin & Levine.  
Caillias, F., 156 W. 45th; E. R. Biehler.  
Herz, M., 14 E. 116th; J. Hallren.  
Krekallas, P., 1581 Third Ave.; J. Green.  
Kastner, M., 286 E. Houston; Westin & S. Kemna, G., St. Anns Ave. and 136th; M. Kemna.  
Neuscheler, F., 875 Second Ave.; H. Schopp.  
Paley, B., 103 Bleecker; M. H. Steiermann.  
Resnik, E., 101 W. 42d; Gorlin & Levine.  
Struever & Homeyer, 58 W. 22d; C. Struever.  
Severance, W. N. & S. N., 210 W. 94th; P. C. Kingsland.  
20th Street Tea Room Co., 44 W. 20th; T. D. Delehanty.

#### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Auster, M., 1158 Third Ave.; D. Visinscn.  
Garfinkel, H., 235 Seventh Ave.; W. Liettman.  
Hudes, B., 2376 Wilkins Ave.; J. Hudes.  
Krekallas, P., 1581 Third Ave.; L. Anastasapulas.  
Leven, S. H., 369 Lenox Ave.; Kimmelman & Lifschitz.  
Pecoraro & Blando, 16 Chrystie; A. Elando.  
Rosenthal, S., 400 E. 83d; K. Marks.  
Sobelman & Reissman, 185 Orchard; M. Brownstein.  
Ward, J. R., 409 Third Ave.; Hamilburger & Levald.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cors, J., 63 Bushwick Ave.; Meta Husman.  
Silverstein, Isidore, 170 Diamond; Hyman Fox.  
Yacht, Esther, 55 Stockton; Joseph Leff.  
Ebert, J., 319 Covert; Chisholm Co.  
Joughmans, W. A., 849 Second Ave.; G. W. Stelleges.  
Pecoraro, F. W., 15th and Railroad Ave.; E. R. Biehler.  
Vrettos, Stephan, Seaside Walk, Coney Island; Chisholm Co.

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